Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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PALS ALL: THE HUMAN AND THE FELINE

National Scouting Forges Ahead

Pandit Bajpai with the camp fire station service and the camp police officials at the Seva Samiti Mela, Calcutta.

Inspection of troupes by Principal Seshadri.

The famous Bareily band of the Seva Samiti.

Girl Guides in fancy dress.

Mukul Sangha Santhal girl guides of the Seva Samiti giving a programme of Santhal Dance.

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BOMBAY: JANUARY 30, 1938.

Speeding Up Prohibition

Why Not Replace Liquor Shops By Milk-Bars?

(By MOTILAL R. KOTHARI.)

It was tea-time in a train taking us from Paris to Boulogne. "Won't you come in for tea, Mr. Kothari", said Mr. Ali, a friend travelling with me.

"No, thank you, I don't take tea, Mr. Ali," said I.

"You have not seen the English winter", continued Mr. Ali. "What will you drink then?"

"He can drink Milk", remarked an English lady, interrupting before I could answer. "He can drink plenty of milk in the "Milk-Bars" now opened in England" continued the lady. "What are Milk Bars?" I said to myself.

Next morning I hunted for a Milk-Bar in London and soon found one. It was a small place, just like Liquor-Bar—the furniture, the ways of serving and everything else except that the bottle contained milk. Not knowing the various drinks offered I just asked for a glass of milk; the taste was delicious and what was more I had to pay very little.

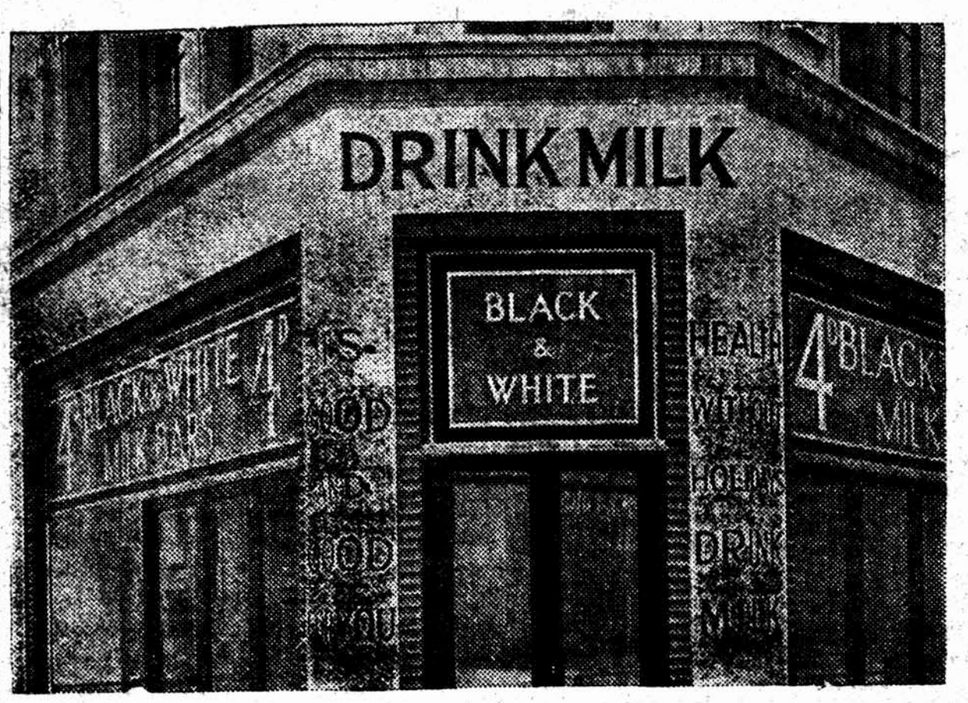
One day it happened that I was in an underground train when a man walked in reeling from one side to another—he was under the influence of liquor—completely drunk. His station came, and trying to get out of the train, down he fell smashing against an automatic cigarette selling machine. Before anyone could think of running to help the man, the train started, after the usual stop of a few seconds. I heard somebody say, "Why don't they go to milk-bars instead?"

On my way home, I was pondering over the words, and suddenly an idea occurred to me. Why not open 'milk-bars' as a substitute for 'liquor-bars'

Reply To Critics

Prohibition in India was the long cherished dream of every Congressman and nationally-minded Indian who suffered imprisonment for the cause. It will soon be an established fact in India. One feels really happy that the Congress as well as non-Congress provincial governments have equally joined the fight against this evil. Critics try to oppose it just on the results of the American experiment, but they forget America is not India—the conditions in these two countries are quite different. In India drinking is not only a social wrong, but also a religious wrong according to all religions. Mahatmaji in his statement at his trial in 1921, not only condemned the British 'Raj' for changing the population into hungry and skeleton-like figures, but went so far as to offer to co-operate again, if the British rulers would join with him in a campaign to destroy the drink and drug traffic and to build up the industrial village life by the encouragement of home spinning and home weaving. Under the New Constitution it is the Madras Government which gave the lead regarding Prohibition. One does not understand why Europeans should be exempted. In a tropical country like India, at least from the point of view of one's health, drinking is certainly harmful. Even in England there is some strong feeling against drinking. I happened to see a few lines carved on a stone of a wall of a church in Essex:

"There is no sin which doth more deface God's image than drunkenness; it disguiseth a person and doth even unman him. Drunkenness makes him have the throat of a fish, the Belly of a swine and the head of an ass Drunkenness is the shame of nature, the extinguisher of reason, the shipwreck of chastity, and the murder of conscience. Drunkenness is hurtful to the body, the cup kills more than the cannon, it causes dropsies, catarrahs, apoplexies, it fills the eye with fire and the legs with water and turns the body into a hospital."



A well-known milk bar in England.

Why Not Milk Bars?

Most of the refreshment houses, public hotels and mithai shops in India are not satisfactory from the point of view of health, nor do they supply clean and healthy eatables. Gandhiji's idea of replacing liquor-bars with refreshment rooms is quite welcome, but care should be taken that the same criticism does not apply to them. One can easily imagine how much vitamins there will be in things like Bhajias, Chivara, Shev and such other things which constitute the menu of an ordinary Indian hotel or restaurant. On the whole, it seems that all of us who starve do not necessarily starve for want of vitamins. Some of the restaurants do serve milk if it is asked for, but it is again without vitamins; it is either not fresh or too much heated or mixed with rich indigestible material.

Although by Prohibition we can stop many of our people losing their physical and intellectual strength, it will be a positive and progressive step, if we can supply our people with something which will in the long run benefit them both physically and intellectually. It is in this sense that I feel that if "milk-bars" are opened in India as they are opened in England and Wales, we will do greater good to our people than only by Prohibition.

How They Work

It is with the above idea that I went to see Mr. Hughes of the "Milk Marketing Board" to get some information about the milk-bars and milk supply in this country. The first milk-bar was opened in August 1935, in London and there are 180 such milk-bars in London to-day. In England and Wales there are 978 milk-bars in all. These milk-bars are divided into two different classes; the first class being of 100 per cent milk-bars selling only milk and things made out of milk, and the second class being of Cafe milk-bars—as they are called, selling both milk and other eatables. Out of 180 milk-bars in London 83 come under the first class and 91 under the second. And out of the total milk-bars in England and Wales 364 come under the first and 614 come under the second. These milk-bars sell 80,000,00 gallons of more milk in a year than were sold previously. Thus thousands of gallons of milk are drunk by men, women and children of all ages alike.

The production and distribution of milk are done by private concerns, but encouragement of milk produce, the transportation to the nearest market and maintenance of a certain grade is looked after by the Milk Marketing Board. Farmers are encouraged by the Board to produce 'Grade A' milk (milk containing 3 per cent of butter fat) by offering them a penny a gallon more than for the lower standard milk. This encouragement has made it possible to get 40 per cent of the total milk upto 'Grade A'. The preservation of milk is another important factor as the process of preservation is likely to destroy the vitamin contents in the milk. Sterilisation is one process of preserving milk, but then we destroy all the vitamins. The proper process is called Pasteurization. It is a process of heating the milk to 146 degrees Fahrenheit and keeping it at that temperature for 30 minutes. This type of pasteurized milk is supplied in all the Milk-Bars.

The drinks offered in a milk-bar are mainly cold or hot milk-shakers, flavoured differently according to the seasons. The prices are in between annas 2 to annas 6 which are fairly cheap compared with the standard of living here. General direction from the point of view of health in preparing these drinks are supplied to every bar on recommendation of experts in this matter and thus all the drinks offered at a bar are quite healthy and full of vitamins.

Milk For Children

In India, this task can be undertaken by the Municipalities in all the towns and cities. They should start such milk-bars in their respective towns, control the production and distribution to maintain the "standard grade" and a low price which should be at least as cheap as the price of tea. In villages, it should be part of the new educational scheme undertaken by Congress Ministers. Parents should be asked either to pay or supply milk for their children coming to school. In very poor cases, government should make a grant. In England this scheme has very recently come into force and out of 5,000,000 children going to primary schools 49 per cent drink milk every day. If our children follow suit, the next generation will surely be healthy—another hope for nation-building.

Propaganda!—it is the only way of introducing anything that is new. If in India, the Congress as well as the non-Congress Provincial Governments take up propaganda in right earnest, it will not be long before our people will cultivate a habit of drinking milk, which means immense social good. This will also mean the preserving of cows which is the mainstay of every farmer, irrespective of caste or religion. It is, therefore, I earnestly suggest to make milk a national drink—make it an every-day slogan—for the health of our children and of our people.

Mike was going to Dublin for the first time, and his friend Pat was giving him a few hints on what to do and where to go in the big city.

"What do I do when I go to the Zoo?" asked Mike.

"You be careful about the Zoo," advised Pat. "You'll see grand animals if you follow the words 'To the Lions' or 'To the Elephants,' but take no notice of the one 'To the Exit', Mike. It's a fraud, and it's outside I found myself when I went to look, at it."

Lazy Workman (to foreman): "Rome wasn't built in a day."

Foreman: "No, but it was fired in a day, and so are you."

MOTHER OF THE EGYPTIANS

Safia Hanem's Illustrious Role In Freedom's Battle

There was one factor which dominated the Egyptian political scene after the death of Zaghlul Pasha, the Nationalist leader, which I have never seen mentioned in print. No English statesman could afford to say it in public and I do not think that any of them could risk asserting it in private. I refer to the fact that no agreement between England and Egypt would have been of the slightest value unless it had the approval of Zughlul Pasha's widow, Safia Hanem.

The subterfuge that was resorted to by England to get round the embarrassing fact that a veiled harem woman was the most powerful element in all Egypt was an insistence that no treaty between the two nations would be signed by London unless its terms were ratified by an Egyptian parliament duly elected by the European people. Such language of itself meant nothing because Egyptian parliaments had in the past been "duly" elected when everybody knew that they did not represent the national will.

Safia Hanem, supported in her stand by men like Mustafa Nahas Pasha, William Makram Ebeid Pasha and Wassif Butros Ghali Pasha, who were the spiritual legatees of Zaghlul Pasha's political mantle, took the position that they would not think of coming to terms with England unless their political adversaries shared with them the honors and responsibilities of working out the terms of the Pact. It was Safia Hanem's role as "Mother of the Egyptians" which permitted her to get the warring factors together, writes Pierre Crabites in the current issue of "Asia".

Several women stand out as heroines in Egypt's fight for independence, but all of them would give first place to Safia Hanem. When I called to pay my respects to her on retiring from the Cairo Mixed Tribunal, she smilingly told me that she was a few weeks my senior, and I am sixty. There is a timeless quality about her—in the sparkle of her eyes that read into the souls of her visitors, in her softy modulated voice, the magnolia-textured skin and the exquisitely tapering fingers that tell of lineage.

Safia Hanem, while not of royal blood, was born to the purple. When she came into the world her father, Mustafa Fehmi Pasha, had already won his spurs in the service of the Khedive, and he was for thirteen consecutive years Prime Minister of Egypt.

The daughter of a politician, Safia Hanem, became the wife of a politician when she married Saad Zaghlul. He was then a successful lawyer, some twenty years her senior, and soon became a cabinet minister. No international interest attaches to what he did before the end of the World War. The thirteenth of November, 1918, brought him into the limelight. The armistice had just been signed and Cairo had not yet finished celebrating it when he and a few kindred spirits called upon Sir Reginald Wingate, England's High Commissioner, and formulated a written and categorical demand that the independence of Egypt should be recognised by Great Britain.

I was in Cairo when Zaghlul Pasha and his friends took this step. I caught its significance and my ears were strained for any item of news that might bear upon it. Safia Hanem's name was not mentioned in all the gossip that reached me.

Bundled Off To Malta

Matters drifted for some time because the League of Nations' controversy had delayed progress at Paris. Suddenly I heard that Zaghlul Pasha had sent a telegram to Downing Street which my friend on the inside described as minatory and as making his arrest merely a question of time.

This prophesy turned out to be well-founded. A few days later the same friend told me that Zaghlul Pasha had been bundled off to Malta and that the local situation, far from being improved by this measure, had been made more ominous because his wife had stepped into the breach and was defying the British Residency with a courtesy which was impeccable and a spleen as burning as nitric acid.

When Zaghlul Pasha had been deported, Safia Hanem addressed a personal appeal to the High Commissioner asking that her letters be sent uncensored, upon her guarantee that they would contain nothing impinging upon politics. Before Sir Reginald Wingate had time to reply, the thought flashed upon her that her request was unworthy of the man she loved and unfair to Egypt, that it was her duty to take his place. Feeling that no time was to be lost, she hurried to the phone and asked for the High Commissioner. When informed that he had not returned from the golf links, she said: "I am Madame Zaghlul Pasha. Call at once to the telephone the ranking officer now at the Residency"

A cultured voice asked in French, "What may I do for you, Madame Zaghlul Pasha?"

"Tell your Master", she replied, in impeccable French, "that I withdraw the request I submitted to him this morning. Not only do I desire no favours from him or from his government but I wish him to know that I have determined to devote my every thought and all my strength to fighting England until she relents and grants Egypt independence. If this decision signs my husband's death warrant and mine as well, we shall have died for Egypt and Egypt will survive to avenge us".

This dramatic introduction of a woman into the picture whetted my interest. I saw at once that it meant not only that the Harem would bring its far-reaching influence into play but that it would be most difficult to deal with the aroused women of Egypt.

A genuine revolution followed Zaghlul Pasha's deportation. A scapegoat had to be found. Sir Reginald Wingate was recalled and Lord Allenby replaced him. The new High Commissioner ordered Zaghlul Pasha's release. The first chapter closed with woman's role in Egyptian's politics firmly established.

Months passed and Zaghlul Pasha was again deported. This time he was sent to the Seychelles and again Safia Hanem came into the foreground. I now sought to follow her technique.

Genius Of Revolt

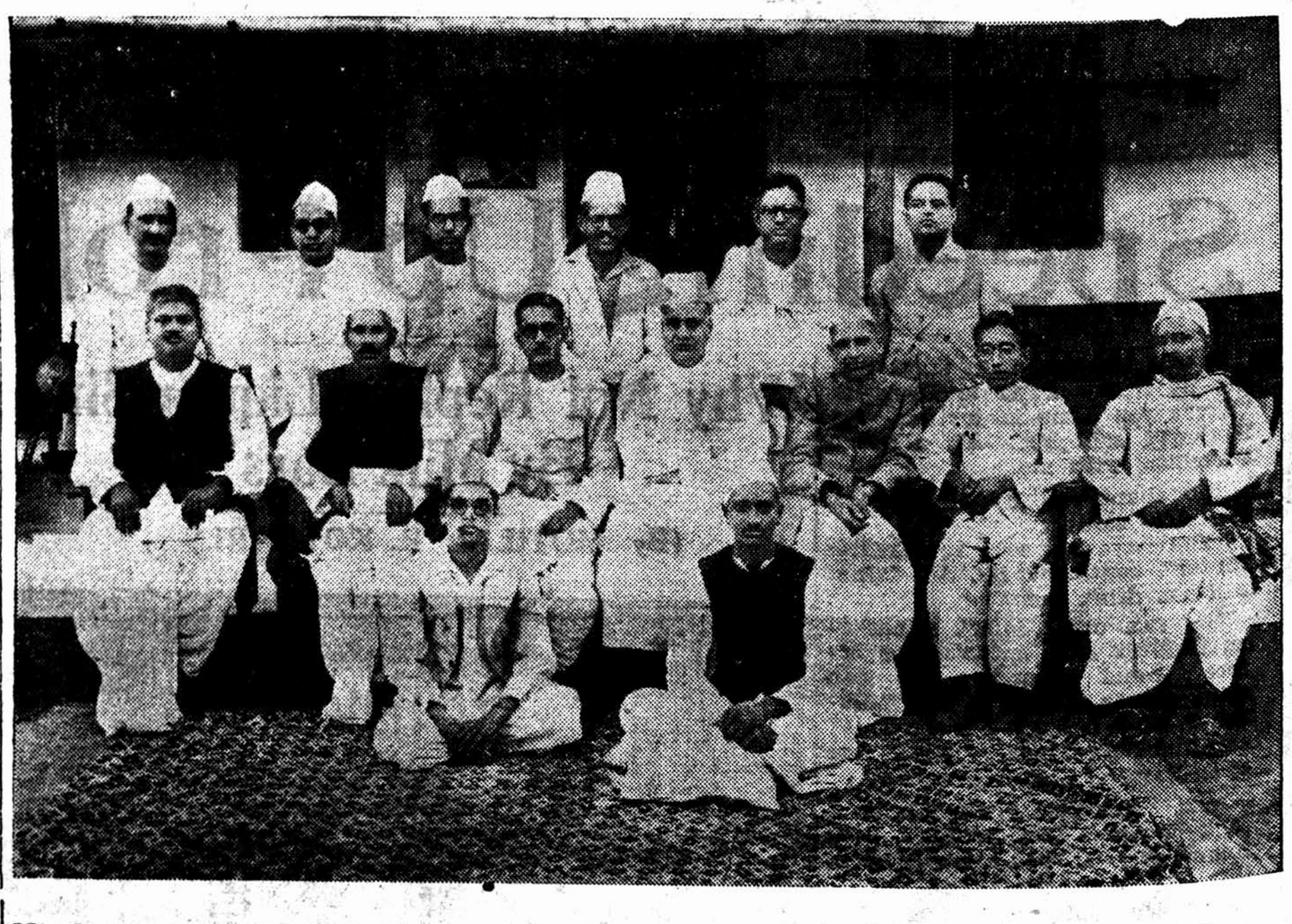
Things worked out as it was manifest that they would. Zaghlul Pasha and four of his chief supporters constituted the central committee of the 'Wafd'. They were all sent to the Seychelles with him. Before they had reached their destination their five successors committed the same overt act that had got him and his committee into trouble. A court martial tried these new leaders and condemned them to death. Their sentences were commuted and they were hurried into exile. A third batch suffered a similar fate.

The opinion prevalent in Cairo in those days was that England soon grew tired of rounding up these men, trying them, sentencing them to death and commuting their penalties to exile or imprisonment when it was obvious that the presiding genius of the revolt was a veiled woman, Safia Hanem, and that the tragedy of Edith Cavell made her immune to arrest.

Safia Hanem was alive to the potentialities of her position. She converted her home into the headquarters of the Wafd. There she held open house, participating actively in the political discussions which took place. She used her woman friends, veiled recluses of the harem, as messengers to move about from house to house and deliver her messages verbally.

Her strategy was to boycott British merchandise. Her veiled followers were the best pickets the most fertile imagination could imagine. Their 'habara' and 'yasmak' made them anonymous. No police constable dared follow them because public opinion in Islam not only made their person inviolable but it also precluded the possibility of their being shadowed

(Continued on page 48).



Hindi Stenographers' Conference was held at Wardha on the 11th instant. Photo shows group of delegates with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who presided in centre.

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Twentieth Century In China II

Revolution And The Aftermath

How Decadent Autocracy Of Manchus Was Replaced By A Military Dictatorship

By ENVER KUREISHI

In this article it is proposed to deal with that tragic portion of China's history which with more pedantry than precision has been described as "the legacy of Sun Yat-Sen" and the main events leading up to the Washington Nine-Power Conference convened by President Harding in 1921.

To anyone even casually familiar with that period, the difficulty of such a presentation must become evident. The period covered is rather extensive and is actually too large for so short an account as this. Consequently we can only survey the chief events in their chronological sequence without pausing to consider in any great detail, the causes and ultimate effects of these momentous events on contemporary Chinese life. Neither is it possible here to give a very comprehensive account of the main events.. All that is attempted is a succinct re-capitulation of 'some' of the important events—especially those, that are relative to the present Sino-Japanese crisis. To come to the point.

The Chinese revolution was not a revolution in the accepted sense of that word. Unlike the French and Russian revolutions there was no distinct cleavage between the old regime and the new. The heart of China remained very much untouched. The only immediate result of the revolution was that the decadent autocracy of the Manchus was replaced by the military dictatorship of Yuan Shi K'ai.

Incomplete Revolution

The next fifteen years of chaos, political confusion, civil war, anarchy, that followed was not the result of the revolution but the result of an incomplete revolution. It was precisely because there was no distinct ideological break with the past that the revolution failed dismally in all its avowed objectives. There was no great programme of social or economic reconstruction and complete political power passed almost overnight from the revolutionaries into the hands of a succession of War lords who ruled the country—or at least certain parts of it—but paradoxically enough did not govern. Glorified, if not actual, bandits that they were, these War lords owed no allegiance either to any political party or to any political ideals; they ruled purely out of an inordinate lust for power and were more often than not, inspired by no more loftier ideals than those of immediate personal gain. The destiny of China could not have fallen into more unworthy hands. Meanwhile the masses remained untouched. As in the past, the teeming millions of China lived and died on the edge of economic disaster, the victims of the stark realities of life; of floods; of bandits; of famines and of epidemics. There was chaos in what remained of the Celestial Empire.

Selling The Country

Following the Revolution, complete political control passed into the hands of Yuan Shi K'ai, a former Viceroy of Chihli (subsequently renamed Hopei). Yuan Shi K'ai who had been one of the few trusted Officials of the old regime rewarded the faith and trust put in him by the Manchus by selling them immediately to the revolutionaries whom he deserted in turn to establish what was tantamount to a military dicatorship.

Sun Yat-Sen, the ideological hero of the revolution, had agreed to resign the Presidency of the Provisional Government set up at Nanking in favour of Yuan Shi K'ai, if the latter would secure the abdication of the Manchus and adhere to the Republic.

Yuan Shi K'ai agreed tacitly. He ousted the Manchus but he had no intention of adhering to the Republic. As soon as he had consolidated his position he started negotiations with the foreign powers for a loan of Twenty-five Million Pounds. The Six Power consortium, consisting of England, America, France, Japan, Russia and Germany, agreed to advance the loan on the security of the Salt revenues which were to be placed under foreign control on the model of the maritime customs. It will be recalled that it was for a similar offence and on the charge of selling the country bit by bit to the foreigners that the Manchus had roused the anger of the country, leading to their ultimate expulsion.

If Yuan Shi K'ai who was of the "common clay" thought he could achieve what the "divinely appointed" Manchus had lost their throne in trying to achieve, he was gravely mistaken. He was desperately in need of money to pay off his mutinous troops, and, secondly, to consolidate his position which was still a bit precarious. It was a bad blunder to make considering, in the light of past events, the only too glaring moral that was being offered even to those who did not care to think. But the blunder can partially be condoned by the fact, that his need for financial assistance must have been greater than his need for political advice!

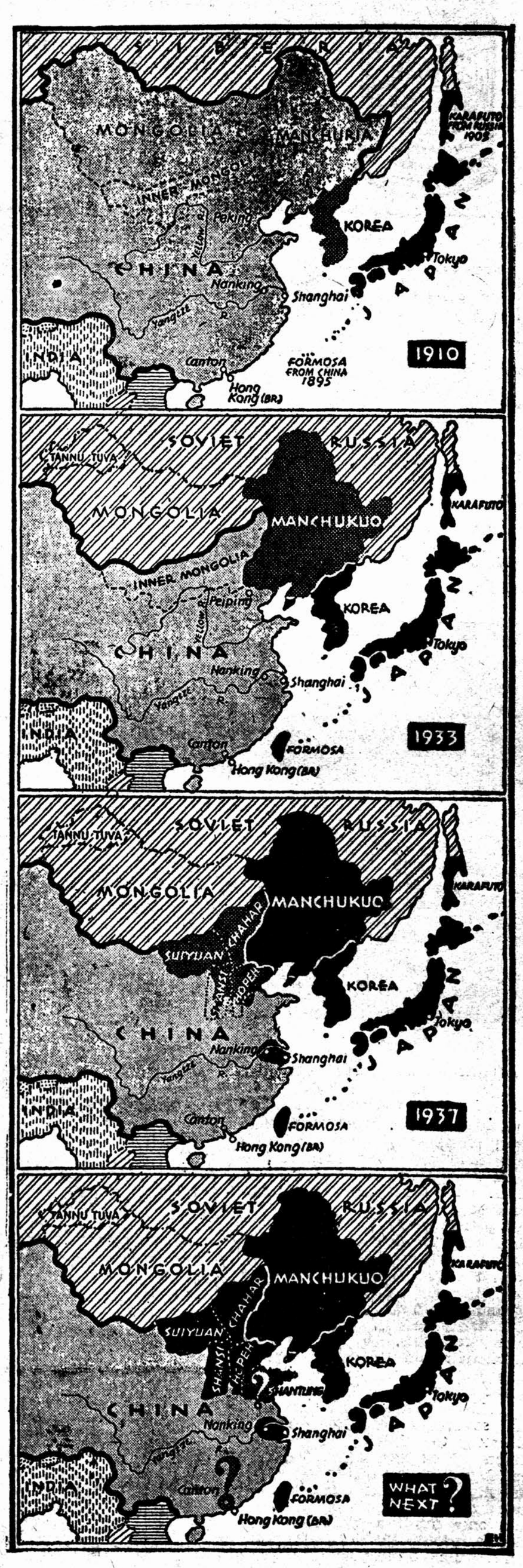
The proposed foreign loan sent a tremor of anger through the country. The Kuomintang (the amalgamation of the National Revolutionary Parties) denounced the loan vehemently. The situation was aggravated by the refusal of the United States of America to be an accessory to so disgraceful a transaction. Yuan's reply was as swift as it was ruthless. He got the provisional assembly at Peking to agree to the loan. He then tried to influence the parliamentary elections but on the Kuomintang winning an overwhelming majority, he had the Premier-Designate assassinated by an agent of his The country was horrified by the dastardly assassination. But despite the agitation, Yuan Shi K'ai secured the loan.

"The Second Revolution"

Having made his financial position secure, and incidentally having paid off his disintegrating army he gradually began to oust his opponents from Office and replaced them by his own supporters. This resulted in the so-called "second revolution" (July, 1913) when Sun Yat-Sen and his supporters revolted but were soon defeated. Sun Yat-Sen fled the country and was driven to seek refuge in Japan.

Then came the Great War. It was Japan's big moment. Japan who in the past had consistently looked upon Yuan Shi K'ai with displeasure and had, in fact, actively and openly aided his

(Continued on page 48)



Japanese conquests on the Asiatic mainland since 1910—Now Tokyo has to decide whether to continue her advances. Courtesy: "New York Times."

Indian Bazar

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PUTTING INDIA IN NEWS

Shridhar Madhavrao Telkar's Enterprise

(From A Correspondent)

More than ten years ago, on a foggy December morning, a shy Maharashtra youth landed on the cold shores of England. To-day Mr. Shridar Madhavrao Telkar has built up an organisation with its own offices in the heart of British newspaper world. His rise from an obscure Belgaum youth, with returned manuscripts from all the Bombay papers, to the present position reads like a fairy tale.

He came to England to study Law but the people who had promised him financial support found it impossible to do so. Young Telkar was stranded in this vast friendless metropolis of the British Empire. On dark and gloomy nights to escape the snow and sleet, he often slept in the Crypt of St. Martins-in-the-Fields. When he earned a shilling or so, he exchanged this for the comparative comfort of a Salvation Army bed. But nothing daunted his indomitable courage! Determined to be a success, he spent his days in the well-equipped Public Libraries of the London County Council. In search of knowledge, he wandered off to the Buddhist Mission building near Regents Park. Here a kindly monk not only placed the treasures of Buddhism at his disposal but a sorely needed bowl of rice and a mattress in the basement. There he studied for six months to prepare himself for a place in Fleet Street.

His chance came when the wise heads of India assembled at the Round Table in St. James's Palace. For a while the Indian was on the front pages of the British papers. Reading the reports of the Conference with the aid of a flickering candle light in the base-

Shridar Madhavrao Telkar.

ment, Shridhar saw the light. Here was news material lying within his grasp in the City of London. He went and saw the different delegates and their picturesque retinue. He then learnt that Mrs. Subbaroyan was flying to India. Being the first Indian woman to do so, her flight struck Telkar as something out of the ordinary. With the instincts of a born-journalist he seized the opportunity and rushed off to the offices of "The Daily Herald" where he poured forth his story to the Commissionaire on the door. This man led him to Mr. MacBride —now the Assistant Editor of the "Herald". Stuttering, shivering and sweating he again reported his story to Mrs. Subbaroyan's flight. Next day the "Herald" published a front page story of the flight. Though this journalistic "scoop" of Telkar's brought him only five rupees, it inspired him to redouble his efforts to win fame. He commenced to study the British Press closely to discover the possibilities of putting India on the news. This led him to spiritualism and his first feature article was entitled "Do Indians believe in Spiritualism?" The spiritualist monthly "Two Worlds" paid him the nominal fee of one guinea and asked him to contribute regularly to the columns. It was at this period that his novel—"When East Meets West"—was published. Hard work led to increased output and an address in Fleet Street became a necessity. In response to the demands of English editors, he studied the Indian papers at a desk in a basement office in Chancery Lane. He then established "The Oriental News Agency" to supply news and pictures to the British, American, African and Continental Press. Mr. Telkar is visiting India in February.

GAMES, DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR

King's M.D. Attacks Fitness Campaign

Sir Farkuhar Buzzard the Royal Physician attacked the physical fitness campaign—in his own words, he "damned it with faint praise."

Sir Farkuhar, an expert on nervous diseases, was addressing the annual meeting of the Association of Headmasters in London.

The campaign, he said, could not easily be acquitted of some political motive. Otherwise, there would have been a longer period of preparation.

If the Government had spent on genetic research (study of heredity) half the sum it proposed to spend on physical fitness it would be making a really profitable investment.

THE SHORT VIEW.

"But Governments," he added, "don't invest in securities longer dated than the next General Election."

His answer to the question: "Is an Olympic Games champion necessarily fitter than a man who enjoys a country walk," was definitely in the negative—if by physical fitness one meant a state of health in which a person was able to carry out his task without distress and without paying constant attention to his own physical and mental reactions.

Another of his statements was: "Physically-fit pupils will not escape an epidemic of measles. Immunity from disease cannot be correlated with any kind of fitness produced by exercise."

Throughout a Government circular, he said, the importance of physical exercises was stressed, while games were relegated to an inferior position.

BEST FOUNDATION.

A moving ball game played in an open field had many advantages over gymnastics and physical exercises under cover and under command. Games taught the player to make rapid adjustments to changing surroundings on his own initiative.

"There can be no doubt as to the value of substraining," he said, "and I should rely on it as the best foundation for physical fitness."

Give an average English youth a ball and an open field, and he can obtain all the exercise and—more important—all the fresh air and sunshine he requires. He would be sorry if the Government campaign reduced the number of "muddied oafs and flannelled fools" on the playing fields of our schools.

A woman rushed out of a house shouting "Fire!" A passer-by started to run to the fire alarm, while another dashed into the hall and, being unable to see or smell smoke, turned to the excited woman and asked: "Where's the fire?"

"I didn't mean fire! I meant murder!"

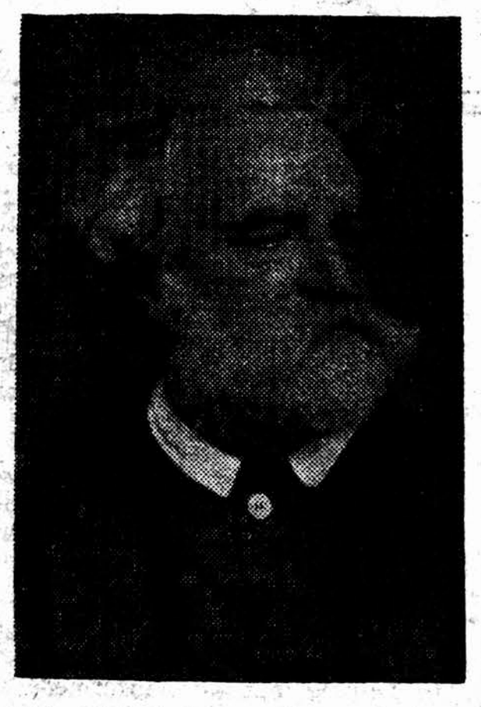
A policeman arrived at that moment and demanded to know who had been murdered.

"Oh, I didn't really mean murder," wailed the hysterical woman, "but the biggest rat you ever set eyes on ran across the kitchen just now."

Indian Influence In German Literature

Some Modern Authors And Their Work: Wilhelm Schmidtbonn's Book Reads Like Kadambari Stories

(By G. M. JADHAV)



Paul Ernst.

Goethe was delighted when he read a translation of Shakuntal. He took great interest in Indian poetry. The study of Sanskrit has been encouraged in Germany during the last 138 years. Almost in every German University Sanskrit is taught.

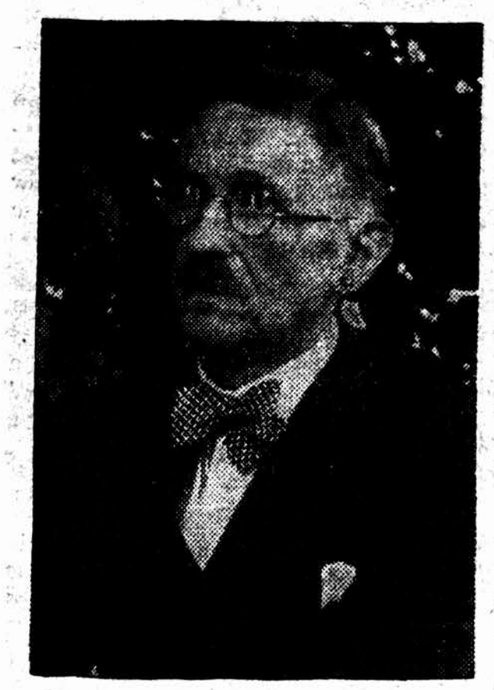
Schopenhauer made Indian philosophy popular in Germany.

What interest have Indians taken in German literature and language? How many Indian Universities encourage the study of German language and literature?

At the present moment we can think of at least hundred modern German authors whose works would interest Indians. There is much to learn from these authors. There is variety, charm, beauty and grace in their works. They deal with so many different subjects. Let us just glance at some of these works.

PAUL ERNST

"Ich habe meine Buecher fuer das Volk geschrieben" (I have written my books for the people)... this is what Paul Ernst always said about his own work. He felt



Hans Grimm.

that all literary work must be in the true sense of the word "Volksdichtung" (volk, people; dichtung, poetry). No wonder Paul Ernst's books became popular among all classes of the people. Paul Ernst considered that a Dichter (author, poet) was the most important leader of the people.

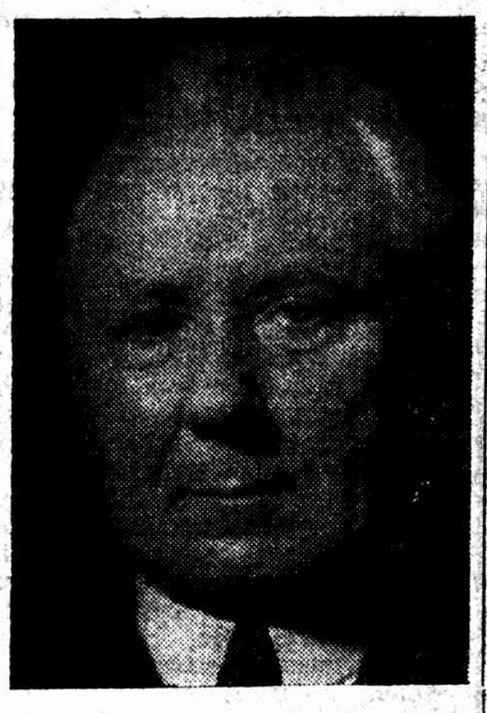
"Der schmale Weg zum Glueck" (The narrow path to happiness) is the story of a forester's son, who leaves the quiet woods of the Harz and is drawn into the whirlpool of the busy city life. But he goes back again to his beloved forests. There he finds the peace and satisfaction which are necessary for his life and work.

Paul Ernst took always ten years to write "Das Kaiserbuch" (The Kaiserbook). When he wrote the book, he lived all alone in farm in Upper Bavaria. The Kaiserbook is not only a living representation of the German medieval Kaiser period and of the people as a whole, but it is in a deeper sense metaphysical outlook on life.

Wilhelm Schmidtbonn

Die siebzig Geschichten des Papageien (The seventy stories of the parrot) remind us at once of the seventh century, Ban, and his Kadambari. Those who have read Kadambari know what the parrot has to say. Then there is the Shukabattishi (shuka, parrot, battishi 32). In course of time, these stories must have travelled to Persia and Turkey and there adopted the national dress of those countries, somewhere in the 14th century. In the 18th century, a German translated the stories from Persian into German, and another German translated them from Turkish into German. Wilhelm Schmidtbonn has made use of all these materials and from the Turkish version, he has retold the seventy stories. It is interesting to see the romantic way in which literature travels. Die siebzig Geschichten des Papageien were published in 1937 by the Rutten and Loening Verlag. Potsdam.

The same Verlag has also published "An einem Strom geboren" by Wilhelm Schmidtbonn. 'An einem Strom geboren" (born near a river) is a Lebensbuch (Leben, life; buch, book). It is extremely interesting to watch the growth and development of young Wilhelm. The boy was very fond of the mighty river Rhine. He knew all about the river, the hills, mountains and forests round about his native city. When he became a student, he spent more time out in the open with nature,



M. R. Hesse.

than in the Lecture Halls of the various German Universities where he had gone for study.

Wilhelm Schmidtbonn has translated many Indian stories into German. He wrote once that he liked best of all the story of "Savitri." He knows much about India and Indian literature and philosophy.

In Hue Lue Wilhelm Schmidtbonn tells about a Chinese girl who is brought to Europe. The girl becomes a dancer. We have a picture of life in China, and Europe.

Max Rene Hesse

Dietrich und der Herr der Welt (Wolfgang Kruger Verlag, Berlin, 1937)

This new novel of Max Rene Hesse, quite different from his earlier novels, but which has the same power and the same elegant style, tells the story of a boy. It is not a childbook, but an earnest and important story of evolution.

The spiritual development, the changes in his inner world, and his religious ideas form the real substance of the book. But the course of this youth contains at the same time the whole variety of reality of the young life. We see all the stages of Dietrich's development and admire the skill with which Max Rene Hesse makes us see the working of a boy's mind.

Dietrich's father is an officer conscious of his sense of duty, but a gambler. As Dietrich grows up a conflict begins between him and his father. Their ideas almost clash. Dietrich tries to conjure up the Devil, der Herr der Welt, the master of the world, but this attempt only brings much trouble to him. The novel has 446 interesting pages.

Max Rene Hesse's two books "Morath schlaegt sich durch" and "Morath verwirklicht einen Traum" made his name famous. All of a sudden, thousands of peole became interested in the fate of Dr. Morath. There was good reason for this. For, have we not all of us something of Morath in us? And

H. F. Blunck.

how many types of people we meet in the two novels. There are many interesting incidents, there is a quiet sense of humour, some times bitter sarcasm when people do stupid things. The Morath novels deal with life in South America. Morath has an idea, an ideal for which he works in spite of many disappointments, failures, and humiliations. He has courage and perseverance. He is at last able to realise his ideal, as a Doctor he is able to do a great deal to fight against disease, ignorance and stupidity of the people and

(Continued on page 52)

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(By Our London Correspondent)

When Sir John Anderson became Governor of Bengal he was Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office. He received his Indian appointment from Sir Samuel Hoare, who was then Secretary of State for India. At the recent meeting of the East India Association in his honour Sir John met Sir Samuel Hoare as Minister of his old Department.

On accepting the Indian post, Sir Samuel revealed in his speech Sir John Anderson remarked: "Well, I suppose that I have almost completed my career in Whitehall, and being a Scot I am ready to try another." That Whitehall career had been remarkable—seven departments before the age of 40. Now at 55 Sir Anderson is to try yet another career. He is standing as National Government candidate at the Scottish Universities by-election, which has been caused by the death of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. He may in time become a colleague of Sir Samuel Hoare on the Treasury Bench emulating Lord Zetland who was also once Governor of Bengal

* * *

"T. P." And LL. G.

Mr. Lloyd George is within sight of a remarkable achievement. In April two years hence he will have been an M.P. without a break for half a century. For 17 years, also without a break, he was a Cabinet Minister.

The whole of his Parliamentary service has been as representative of the Carnarvon district. Next year he will beat the record of his nearest rival of recent times, the late T. P. O'Connor, who missed the half century by one year.

"T.P.", however sat for two different constituencies—Galway for five years, and the remainder of the time for the Scotland Division of Liverpool.

The only other leader of a part to hold the title of "Father of the House" given for the longest continuous membership—was Campbell-Bannerman. Gladstone served for more than sixty years, but not continuously. When LL.G. reaches his half century he will still be a long way from the Parliamentary record for continuous service. That belongs to another Free Trader, Mr C P. Villiers, who sat for Northamptonshire for sixty-three years.

More than 100 years ago it was formally announced in the Commons that the wife of the then "Father" of the House, a Mr. Coke, who had been a member for fifty-two years, had presented him with a son.

* * *

When the Duke and Dutchess of Windsor left Cannes for Paris recently the Duke showed great anxiety about one piece of his luggage. That was a metal box, bearing the initials "H.R.H."

Twice he stepped out of the train to collect it, and when the porters failed to put it on he jumped on the platform and picked it up himself.

* * *

We notice that the Bishop of Bermuda, who so rudely snatched a young women's pictures of the Duke and the Duchess of Windsor from the wall in her office the other day, has now come to his senses and apologised.

Publicity has its uses. But here is a limerick which makes interesting reading:

"Said a Bishop of lovely Bermuda,
"Love preferred to the State, makes me ruder,
"This Church, which I serve,
"Does not only reserve
"Its wrath for the things that are lewder."

* * *

The British I.L.P.ers have fallen out with the Communist Party. They are bitterly hostile to each other. What is the trouble? It began, it appears, when James MacGovern, M.P., went to Spain.

He is now back in London. He is publishing a pamphlet. It is called "Terror in Spain." It describes how "the Communist International has destroyed working unity, undermined the fight against Franco, and suppressed the social revolution. If Socialism meant what Moscow imposes, I would not want it."

MacGovern's views have been endorsed by a full meeting of the I.L.P. executive.

* * *

Halifax's Lobster

The following perfectly true story is unlikely to be published anywhere else. When Lord Halifax was over in Germany he one day had lunch with General Goering. The lunch was, of course, a swell affair and everything was done to make it thoroughly impressive.

Unfortunately, at one point Lord Halifax's lobster was not quite up to the mark. Being a perfect little gentleman, his Lordship, of course, said nothing about it and just left it on his plate.

But the General noticed and asked him why he was not eating.

"Oh, it's nothing," said Lord Halifax, embarrassed. "I don't think it's quite fresh, that's all."

And that started it! General Goering, bellowing like a bull, summoned the whole of the kitchen staff before him, and then in his most hectoring manner gave them a dressing down in front of all the guests. He ended by giving them all the sack and having the chief chef taken off to a concentration camp.

* * *

Speeches by President Roosevelt and Lord Baldwin, published in book form by a publishing firm in Switzerland have been stopped by the German censor.

The publishers sent a consignment of the books to their agent in Leipzig, but were informed that all the volumes had been confiscated on arrival in Germany. The firm has been officially informed that the books are "undesirable and hence prohibited in Nazi Germany."

The publishers point out that the books contained nothing but the official text of speeches by the President of the United States and a former Prime Minister of England.

* * *

According to an Egyptian correspondent the term "pasha" which was associated in the past with despotism and autocracy has no longer such significance.

In fact, he says, in Egypt there is no aristocracy in the sense understood in England. The title of "pasha" is a lifetime honour and comes to an end with the death of its holder. It may surprise many of us to learn that the number of Wafdist pashas is considerably greater than that of their political opponents now in office.

Fascists To Go

After his visit to Spain Harry Pollitt, of the Communist Party, is confident that the end of the Spanish Civil War is in sight.

Addressing the resumed Congress of the British Universities League of Nation Society at Glasgow recently, he declared that the spirit of the Spanish people is unconquerable. He forecast that following Teruel the Republican forces would shortly take Saragossa and the University City at Madrid. Within the next few months they would drive every Fascist from Spain.

Describing his experiences at Teruel three weeks ago Pollitt said. "I was in a bombing raid and lay within my face stuck in the snow. I thought my time had come. But that is the lot of the Spanish people every day."

* * *

WHAT THEY SAY

It may be that fortune has always been on our side, it may be that Providence always watches over us and even, through us, over the created world.—Lord Lloyd.

I think I am pretty tough.—Chief Justice, Lord Hewart.

The deep sea is entirely dark, and if an animal wants to see or be seen, it has to light itself up.—Julian Huxley.

Apart from the British plan to reduce armaments, Germany has made the only real contribution to that policy.—Lord Londonderry.

The great heart of our nation is never stirred by acquisitions, good or bad, but only by scandal over the payment for them.—Dr. D. C. MacColl.

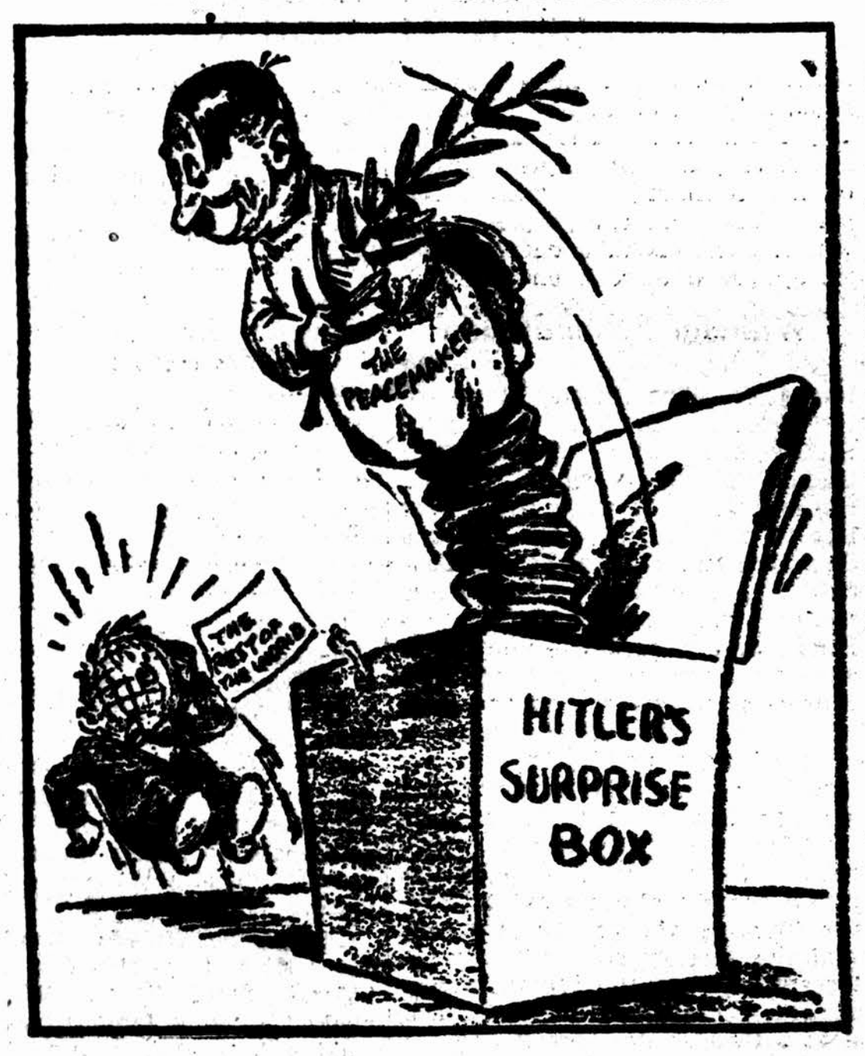
Two corporals were discussing the new recruits.

"I'm quite certain that tall fellow in my squad was an office worker before he enlisted," said one.

"Why, what makes you say that?" said the other.

"Well, every time I say, 'Stand at ease,' he tries to put his rifle behind his ear!"

"KNOCK US OVER WITH A FEATHER!"



An American comment on German attempts to negotiate peace in the Far East—Hitler seeks a truce there for economic reasons.

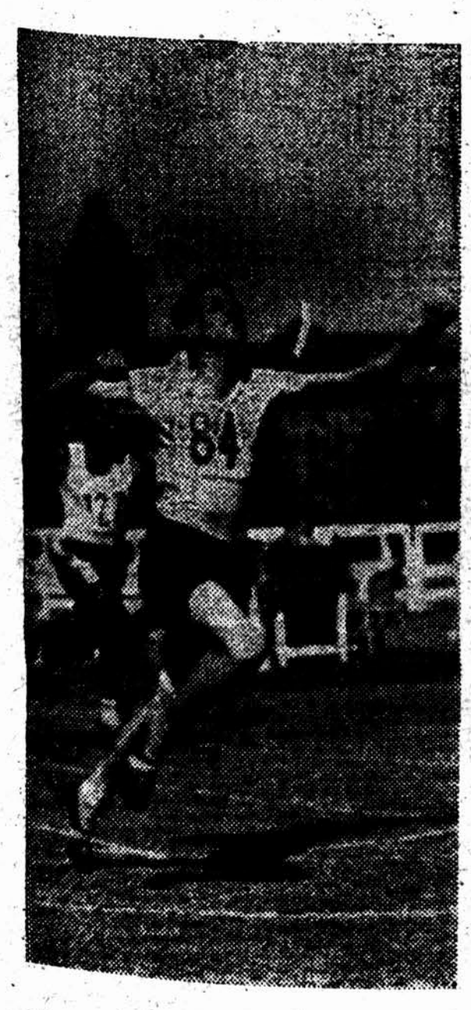
Cold Cream of Roses

A Key to Beauty and Complexion

Calcutta : BENGAL CHEMICAL : Bombay

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess St.

SPORTS IN THE SOVIET UNION



Leissenberg winning the 100 Metres flat race at the Bombay 'Varsity Inter-Collegiate Sports.

Mass Participation In Athletics Aims At Producing Strong, Loyal Citizens

One of the most striking phenomena of life in the Soviet Union is the widespread development of sports that has taken place in recent years. Every factory, mill, workers' club, Red Army unit, school, and college has its sports and physical culture organization. In the plans and budges of the various government departments, appropriations for these purposes run into very large sums. A considerable proportion of the restricted space available in the press is allotted for reports of sports news. Even the austere "Pravda," organ of the central committee of the Communist Party, regularly carries reports of football games, boxing matches, and other sporting events. Almost as well-known to the general public as the leading "Stakhnovists" are such prominent athletes as the Znamensky brothers of distance-running fame, the footballplaying Starostin brothers of Moscow, the record-breaking swimmers Sewyon Boichenko and Klavdia Alyoshina, the renowned weight-lifter George Popov, and others of their calibre. They receive official recognition by the government award of "Honored Master of Sport." Every city of any size has well-equipped stadiums seating up to 75,000 spectators (one under construction in Moscow will have over 100,000 seats). The production of sporting goods has developed into a substantial industry, writes Samuel S. Shipman in "Current History."

All of this is of course a familiar story in the United States and in Western European countries, with their decades of sports traditions and growth. But in Russia organized sports for the masses are a development only of the past dozen years or so. Before the War, sports activity was confined principally to small groups of the upper classes who played tennis, or rowed and sailed boats at one of the imperial yacht clubs. Among the workers, contact with sports was limited mainly to watching professional wrestlers, weight-lifters, and bicycle riders at circuses and carnivals. At the present time it is estimated that some nine million adults, including two million women, take part regularly in some form of organized physical culture or sport activity. About 4,500,000 are the proud possessors of the GTO ("Ready for Labour and Defense") badge, which is awarded to those passing a series of tests in running, swimming, skiing, bicycling and other sports, as well as in knowledge of first aid hygiene and sanitation. This is no easy task—the tests include a three-mile run, 25-mile walk with gas mask or rifle, 35—foot ski-jump, proficiency in some particular sport, skill in boxing or wrestling. To qualify one must also be a "shock-worker" at a regular job.

The principal links in the movement are the seventy great All-Union sports societies, for the most part connected with the trade unions and co-operatives. These unite the physical culture groups in the individual enterprises and institutions. They include, for example, the "Locomotive" society of railroad workers, which has branches on every railroad and at practically every station and depot of any importance, the "Stakhanovetz" club for coal miners, the "Wings of the Soviets" society for workers in the aviation industry, and so on.

However, sports are by no means confined to the cities and industrial centres. Since the spread of collectivization in the villages, sports have taken a firm foothold in the countryside. To date, some 25,000 physical culture groups have been organized on the collective farms and many thousands of athletic fields equipped. With the increasing mechanization of farm labour and more rational methods of cultivation employed, the peasants have much more free time for recreation and even the bearded elders and the women are drawn into the games.

Last year the first all-Union collective farm "Olympiad" was held at Dniepropetrovsk in the Ukraine, with 900 of the best collective farm athletes participating.

Sports Among The Minorities

One of the most interesting features in the wide sweep of the sports movement in the U. S. S. R. is the rapid growth of sports consciousness among the national minority peoples inhabiting the outlying regions. Youths of the formerly nomadic denizens of the Kazakh steppe in Central Siberia are learning how to box. Tadzhik girls, who only a few short years ago dared not venture forth without their veils, are now taking part in track events, wearing the regulation outfit. From the Caucasus mountain fastnesses, from Central Asia, Kirghizia, the Far East, go forth thousands of young men and women to study at one of the state physical culture institutes, later to return to their people as instructors and coaches. Despite the emphasis on modern sports, however, the traditional forms of wrestling and other feats of strength and skill handed down through the generations are not lost sight of and are features of the national celebrations.

There are several important respects in which the sports and physical movement in the Soviet Union differs from that of most other countries. In the first place, it is conducted exclusively on an amateur basis, the only professionals being the trainers, coaches and instructors. The athletes are all manual or intellectual workers or farmers, actually employed in their respective spheres of activity. Barnstorming trips lasting months and continuous participation in tourneys and meets, phenomena which tend to reduce the distinction between amateur and professional to the vanishing point, are unknown (although occasional trips to other cities and abroad are encouraged.)

The principal aim is to stimulate the widest participation of the masses in physical culture activities and remarkable success has been recorded in this direction. Last summer, for instance, 250,000 students participated in gymnastic competitions held in various colleges the winners contesting for the All-Union championships. Over 11,000 athletes took part in a recent cross-country run. Groups of 500 contestants were started off at ten-minute intervals, the winners being determined by recorded times. Thousands take part in mountain-climbing expeditions and month-long hiking trips.

Sometimes the desire to produce record-breakers and champions, a natural trend in a highly-developed sports atmosphere, tends to obscure the goal of maximum mass participation. The leading editorial in a recent issue of "Pravda" complained that the number of winners of the GTO badge was "clearly insufficient", attributing this to the fact that too much attention is paid to "masters and champions". Instead of developing greater self-participation on the part of their members, the editorial goes on to say, some of the sports societies connected with the trade unions are "busy trying to entice champions from other clubs. The swollen staffs take the lion's share of the funds allotted for mass work". The editorial also complains about the inadequate support given by the authorities to the physical culture circles on the collective farms, the small amount of time devoted to physical culture in the schools, the neglect of automobiling, motorcycling, and organised tours for the masses. Finally, it charges that insufficient attention is devoted to the political education of athletes and sportsmen. "What we need", says "Pravda", "is not just physical culturists in general but people strong in body and spirit, loyal to our party and

(Continued on page 49)

High Jump Winner.

75 Metres flat race for girls in progress on the Cooperage in Inter-Collegiate sports.

Bombay 'Varsity Inter-Collegiate Sports; Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher is seen giving away the prizes.

TENNIS STARS IN ACTION

Tilden.

Cochet.

Burke.

Ramillon.

CRIME OF COLOUR

(BY D. Y. D.)

".....And he said to me, 'Sorry we do not serve coloured people...' It was some weeks ago, but the words are still ringing in my ears. These few words keep on echoing and reechoing.."

That is how a countryman of mine was telling his story to another countryman of mine. His first sentence had interested me, and I joined in the conversation.

He went on. "It was on a beautiful day and the sun was shining brightly. It was a glorious summer's glorious day. Streets of London were crowded with buses and pedestrians. It was lunch time and I was feeling very hungry. I entered a small restaurant in one of the streets not very far from Piccadilly Circus. The place was fairly crowded. I took my seat at one of the tables and started looking at the menu. I saw a waiter working at an adjoining table. As he was busy I started looking at my paper. In a few minutes the waiter came to my table. Without saying a word he began cleaning the ash-trays and clearing away the cups and plates. I waited. I looked at the menu and looked at the waiter and told him what I wanted to have....."

Here my friend paused for a few seconds.

Then he continued. "The waiter stopped clearing the ash trays and looked at me and said: 'Sorry we do not serve coloured people.....' "

He did not say a word for few minutes. There was a stony silence and we looked at each other, and had nothing to say.

Then he told us the rest of his story.

The coloured man sat at that table in that small cafe in a street not very far from Piccadilly Circus. He sat there looking at that puny little fellow. He looked at the waiter, he looked at the waiter's pimply face. The waiter stood there—clearing the ash-trays, ignoring him, defying him, still busy clearing away the soiled cups and saucers. The coloured man stood up and looked at that pimply face again. He could not believe his ears. He had never heard anything like that before.

He stood facing the pimply face. He began shaking and trembling. He felt a strange kind of hot and cold feeling all over his body. His whole body felt moist and his forehead was covered with beads of perspiration. He could feel perspiration flowing down his legs. His legs shook and he was filled with a kind of impotent rage.

The puny waiter gave him another defiant look. "Sorry we do not serve coloured people....." The coloured man heard the waiter saying these words again, and before he could think of doing something or saying something the waiter had disappeared.

Everything around him was growing darker and darker. He saw things going round and round. He felt his eyeballs coming out of their sockets. He had stared very hard to find his way about the place. It looked very dark to him.

The people around him were eating, and talking, and laughing. He felt as if every one was staring at him. As if every one was pointing at him. As if every one was saying: coloured man..... coloured man..... coloured man...

"Sorry we do not serve coloured people....."

With these words still ringing in his ears he walked out of that cafe—rather he dragged himself out of that cafe. His legs were shaking. Nay, his whole body was shaking. He could not walk properly. His legs felt limp. With a staggering gait he managed to cross from that cafe into the world outside.

Outside the sun was shining brightly. Crowds were rushing in and out of the cafes and restaurants. Bright eyed and smartly dressed girls were coming out of their offices—talking, laughing. There were men and women of all sorts. Young and old. Rushing about. Well dressed and shabbily dressed pedestrians went to and fro. Crowded buses rumbled on. Taxis moved in all directions.

The coloured man stood on the pavement and looked at all these things. But they did not mean much to him. He could not see these things properly. He felt as if every one was looking at him, staring at him, pointing towards him. He felt as if everybody was saying: coloured man..... coloured man..... coloured man.

He wanted to run away from them all. He wanted to disappear and not to be seen any more by anyone. He wanted something to happen then and there. He wanted the earth to open up and swallow him.

He saw the policeman controlling the traffic, and he saw the bobby on his beat. He felt as if both of them were staring at his—as if he was a criminal. He wanted to run away from them all.

He tried to walk. He tried to move away. After a few minutes he felt slightly better. The things around him looked steadier. He came to his senses. He took a handkerchief out of his pocket and wiped his forehead. The sun was still shining brightly and the day was a warm and bright.

He looked around. He saw the familiar building. He saw the familiar Eros. It was then that he realised that he was in Piccadilly—the centre of London.

There he stood not knowing what to do next, not knowing where to go. He had forgotten all about his lunch. All sorts of things went through his head. He began thinking about all that had happened a few minutes before.....

Then he suddenly thought of his two friends who had been refused accommodation in a boarding house. The landlady had said that she could not take coloured people because her white lodgers objected to that. Then he thought of her two other countrymen who had been turned away from a swimming pool. The manager had said, "Sorry sir, but no coloured men allowed....." and these two fellows had travelled fifteen miles for a swim!

He thought of all these things. Standing on the pavement in Piccadilly circus the coloured man realized that he was in London—the Capital of a mighty Empire, the Empire over which the sun never sets!

There he stood. He thought of his other countrymen in England. There were nearly two thousand other students studying at the University. He thought of them. He thought of his other countrymen who had lived in the country for many years.

Did they all face these.....? Did they all suffer in the same manner.....? Why? Was there no redress.....?

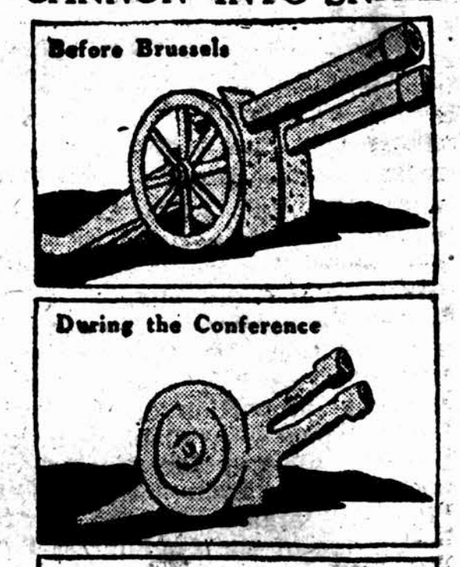
He turned round and looked at the small cafe in that street out of which he had walked out a few minutes earlier.

He realized his helplessness..... ...For the first time in his life he realized that he was slave, that he belonged to Mother India where there were another 350 million slaves like him..... For the first time in his life he realized what it meant to be a slave.....a subject race.....

A Happy Turn In A Girl's Luck

I was dark in complexion. My blouse did not decorate my blackish hands and rough elbow which were so by exposure. Besides, I was looking very ugly in the society owing to pimples on my face and nobody liked me. Later on my sister advised me to use Chevalier Beauty Cream and after its use all my defects had gone for ever. The very boy who was averse to my face desired my hand in marriage. I married him and enjoyed a happy life. I continuously use the CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREAM and my face remains always beautiful.

CANNON INTO SNAIL



An Italian view of intervention by democracies in China.

PROBLEM OF DEBT RELIEF

Necessity For Interference By State

By N. C. NARSINHA ACHARYA, B.A. LL.B.

The problem of debt relief has been seriously occupying the attention of the press and public. This has now been the talk in villages and towns. Towns evince interest as much as villages for the reason that they are watching what possible repercussions agricultural debt relief measures may have on the economic conditions obtaining in cities like Madras and Bombay. Repeated appeals in press and platform are being made to devise something for relieving debtors of their impecuniousness. These appeals are directed towards not merely doing something to make it worthwhile for an agriculturist to continue as an agriculturist, but also to lift him out of the miserable plight into which he has fallen due to the burden of debt. State interference is invoked now, more than at any other time, because, the Government to all intents and purposes is broad based on popular support.

Why is this relief asked for, only as regards agriculturists? There are mill-hands, mechanics, manual labourers, tanners, and educated unemployed persons who are more involved in debts, and to whom also some relief would be necessary. But it must be realized that agriculture is the staple industry in India. The tillers of the soil are exposed to economic hardships traceable to chronic indebtedness. I can say indebtedness is eating into the very vitals of an average agriculturist. It has sapped him to an extent unheard of in the history of India, at any time known to us. Hence, it is thought that something should be done and that immediately, for any further delay might accentuate his troubles and cause irreparable harm to the cause of agriculture in the country. I, however, make bold to say that if something was done in this behalf, say, five years ago, many agricultural families would have been 'leaping with laughing life' instead of lolling in penury and destitution and irretrievable destruction, as they are doing at present. Tillers of the soil have become landless, and in their place those who have no stake in villages and whose wealth is silver have stepped in, not knowing what to do with the lands that have come into their possession. Under these circumstances, who can say that the State ought not to step in to restore the economic equilibrium and resuscitate the agricultural industry by relieving in whatever possible a manner, the indebtedness of the agriculturists? This is the cause of the justification for the State to bring in the necessary measures for the relief of the agriculturists:

Tremendous Opposition

In the above circumstances, there is bound to be a hue and cry from certain quarters against such methods as tantamount to interference with individual rights. Apart from opposition from vested interests, there is opposition from disinterested quarters and also from others who have nothing to lose in one way or the other. But it must be remembered that the methods that may be thought of in this direction actually originate in opposition, and even to put them into operation, opposition must be met with at every stage. We learn, it is not the first time that such a hue and cry is raised on behalf of Sahukars, money-lenders and other vested interests. When the Limitation act was in the anvil, tremendous discontent was in evidence. But once it was passed and commenced to be put into operation, everything in the nature of opposition subsided and its provisions are being taken in the usual course. Similar was the case of Legislation in the matter of inheritance, Wills, Contracts etc. I am, therefore, positive that all manner of opposition is bound to die out, once the Legislature does what is necessary for relieving indebtedness. Are there not already on the statute book provisions and enactments for curtailing Penal Interest? In the Madras Presidency the Estates Land Act, the Inam's Bill and in the Bombay Presidency the Deccan Agricultural relief Act were passed merely in the interests of the agricultural tenants. Was there no opposition from certain sections of the public, when they were introduced?

Indian Jiu-Jit-su, an art by which experts will be able to defend themselves single handed, even if a large number of people attack them either with sticks or stones. The only weapon for defence is six foot bamboo stick.

Objections To Debt Relief

What are the principal objections to the state promulgating measures for relief of indebtedness of agriculturists?

They may be enumerated as follows:—

1. Overthrow of economic equilibrium.
2. Interference with private rights of parties.
3. Prospective failure of any legislation meant to interfere with private rights of parties.
4. Possible inducement to debtors to evade payment to creditors.
5. Permanent loss of credit resulting in distrust and economic warfare between classes.

The above are some of the objections, real or fancied, raised by the opponents of any Legislation designed to relieve agricultural indebtedness. It is not necessary to deal with these objections individually. Suffice it to say, that there is some force in each one of them or even taking them all in a cumulative manner. At the same time, I have to say that these objections are not unknown to us. They were used to be raised time and again whenever such legislation was contemplated. Acts such as the Indian Limitation Act, the Usurious Loans Act etc., were passed after opposition was encountered from interested quarters. Every legislation means curtailment of some private rights. Economic equilibrium, may, to some extent, be upset at the beginning; but ultimately on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, popular interests are bound to be served so as to restore equilibrium and social contentment. On the question whether this Legislation would not operate as an inducement to evade payment on the part of the agriculturists, it may be said with equal correctness that so far as the creditors are concerned they would be equally particular of defeating the provisions of such legislation in order to thrive in their trade.

Is Debt Relief Essential

So far, the principle of debt relief has been confined in its discussion only to agriculturists. Is not debt relief equally necessary in the case of the Labour population? Popular ministers of the Congress persuasion, are accused of throwing to the winds their election promises in regard to the labour population which claimed relief measures. They complain that they are not given any early hopes that their wages would be any way increased; they are not shown any ways of getting over their economic troubles. Hence their eagerness to go a strikes and to cause dislocation in business. Would a slight increase in wages solve the problem? Here you find a mill labourer in Bombay who has to pay nearly 40 per cent. of his wages towards house rent, burdened with children and having got to meet his daily wants and to feed several hungry mouths. Relief is sought for only agriculturists as furthering the staple industry in India. Is not relief equally necessary for a labourer, artisan and a clerk who are equally in the clutches of Marwaris, Pathans and other money-lenders? Promissory Notes are taken for double and triple the actual sums actually advanced, interest paid is never given credit for, and recoveries are made at exorbitant rates of interest. Money-lenders resort to court after fully realizing the entire amount by way of interest and principal. No record or proof is available as to interest paid or any part payment made. Debtors do not as a rule demand vouchers or receipts while they are ready to pass bonds to evidence loans. The result is that when they plead payment, our courts technically insist on the production of receipts, failing which, generally they characterize such pleadings as false The debtor being always in debt, feels himself under an obligation, and the creditor besides recovering interest at huge rates, still insists that his transaction was one of favour and that the debtor should regard it so. Hence, while a Promissory Note taken by a creditor is one taken as a matter of course, a receipt insisted upon by a debtor would be taken as something out of the way or something which the debtor should not insist on.

Hence courts generally find it difficult to relieve the debtor from the clutches of a creditor. The difficulties are all the greater, because one and the same debtor happens to possess different accounts with a creditor such as (1) a hand loan account, (2) a pledge account, (3) a Promissory Note or a bond account, (4) account for grains or rather articles sold, (5) Surety ship account, and so forth. The creditor, if he fails in one, may have resort to the other or he may manipulate all such accounts simultaneously. He takes interest on an initial outlay of a negligible amount of principal involved on all these counts, and the debtor continues to pay him monthly instalments until his economic condition allows him. But his would be a case of perpetual indebtedness under the above circumstances. No colour of his salary's money he would see for more than a few minutes. By the time money comes in his hand with deductions by say a co-operative society, which swallows a considerable portion of his salary month after month, a Pathan, a Marwari, a so-called obliging friendly creditor, a landlord, a grocer all finish

(Continued On Page 27.)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

PALI PROPER NAMES

DICTIONARY OF PALI PROPER NAMES. By G. P. Malalasekera, M.A., Ph. D (Lond.) Vol. I A—Dh. Published for the Government of India by John Murray, London. Price 31s. 6d. net.

Prof. Malalasekera says that he has brought out this work after four years of labour. It was possible for him to accomplish this task within such a short period, because Pali literature is not so vast, as Sanskrit literature. And still he feels that there are several shortcomings in his work. Since this is his first attempt one would be naturally disposed to overlook these shortcomings. But, he pleads that he had a good many other things also to attend to during this period and that he had started printing the work while the work of compilation was still in progress. This cannot be accepted as a legitimate excuse. Nobody would have complained if he had spent one more year in the task and published the work after it was complete.

One may point out a few defects of a glaring character in this otherwise highly useful work—defects which any Pali scholar would notice immediately. Prof. Malalasekera has mentioned the chapters of such a small work as the Dhammapada, but he has failed to include in his work the sub-divisions of the seven Abhidhamma Pakaranas. For example, out of the four sub-divisions of Dhammasangani, namely Chittuppadakanda, Rupakanda, Nikkhepakanda and Atthakathakanda, the first and last should have been included in the present volume, but they have been entirely ignored.

In the Kathavatthu Pakarana there are many Kathas, but out of them Odhisokatha, Jahatikatha, etc., should have been included in the present volume, but they are not. Similarly, the sub-divisions of the Vibhanga Pakarana such as Khandhavibhanga, Ayatanavibhanga, Inriyavibhanga, etc. and also the similar sub-divisions of Yamaka are not at all found in this volume. So also, the divisions of the Patthana, such as Tikapatthana, Dukapatthana, etc., are not to be found. It would, thus, appear that the author has not paid any proper attention to the Abhidhamma, as he should have done in an important work like his.

Again, on pages 332-33, the author has clearly misunderstood the simple text of the Anguttara Nikaya relating to Ugga, the minister of Pasenadi, King of Kosala. He represents Ugga as telling the Buddha "how he rivalled in power and wealth the setthi Migara, grandson of Rohana." The meaning of the text, however, is quite different. I give here a literal translation of the original:—("Ugga approaching Buddha said) 'Venerable Sir, how wonderful it is, Migara Rauhaneya is so prosperous, so wealthy, so lordly!' (Then Buddha said) 'O Ugga, how far is Migara Rauhaneya prosperous, how far is he wealthy, how far lordly?' (Migara said): 'Veneral Sir, he possesses one crore of gold coins alone, what to say of silver'!" Thus, it will be seen that Ugga did not claim to have "rivalled" Migara, as the author makes out. He merely praised Migara's wealth and prosperity.

The work, thus, bears evident marks of hasty preparation which the author would have done well to avoid. Students of Pali, however, will feel thankful to Prof. Malalasekera for placing in their hands this useful compilation of Pali proper names. I trust that the second volume will be more accurate than the present one. I would suggest to the author that he should revise the present volume and include the abovementioned corrections and any others that may occur to him, in an addenda to the second volume.

D. K.

Some Novels

CONFIDENTIAL. By Donald Henderson Clarke. T Werner Lawrie Ltd. 7/6.

LIVE LUMBER By E. Lowrie Long. Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd.

THE HIDDEN LIGHT. By Max Dalman, Ward, Lock & Co. Ltd.

FINAL HARVEST. By Jane Henderson. Ward. Lock & Co., Ltd.

THE ROAD TO ROUND ABOUT: By Michael Burt Ward Lock & Co. Ltd.

THE SIGNATURE. By Bertha Barre Goldie. Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd.

Donald Henderson Clarke used to be once upon a time a newspaper reporter and in "Confidential" he has written a book which no newspaper reporter anywhere in the world can afford to miss. It is a story of the underworld through which Barry Ross as reporter of the Planet flits gaily and with apparent ease scooping up stories, solving mysteries and bringing to book Steinhart the arch-fiend of the underworld and dying in the attempt. He is tall and good looking and has "a technique with girls" which stands him in good stead with Rhoda Field, a charming and beautiful girl who helps him in his work. Mr. Clarke has a racy and amusing style and the conversation is of that saucy and piquant nature which one comes across sometimes in the nicest and wittiest pictures on the screen. "Confidential" can be recommended with a clean conscience to reporters and others and will please anyone who likes an exciting and well-written story.

"Live Lumber" is a story of life under sail, told by someone who has apparently a very intimate knowledge of the sea and who can thread a charming and romantic story through the—to the layman—puzzling details of for castle and starboard and hauser and compass course and all the rest of the dreary technicalities of the sea. E. Lawrie Long has rather an impish sense of humour and he draws the picture of a correct and well-born English padre being confronted by a charming and vivacious American chorus—girls complete with that brand of American English which concentrates on "guy", "goofy", "buddy," "kidding", "little sister" and of course "guess," with skill and conviction. How circumstances throw them together and how he eventually proves to the "little sister" from God's own country that every parson need not be "a little run with a squeaky voice and a red nose" and how he "an English gentleman" marries a Miami dancing-girl forms the material for an agreeable and attractive story.

The present writer who is not interested in detective fiction found himself gripped in spite of himself by this most thrilling of modern thrillers—"The Hidden Light." To anyone who enjoys this type of book the unravelling of the mystery which surrounds the death of James Garrow will prove a most intriguing pastime and, surprisingly enough to someone who does "not," the result will still be the same.

"Final Harvest" is one of those lesser psychological tales with which the reading public has been familiarised of recent years. Valerie and Veronica are Twins,—the former practically an invalid and the latter with an abundance of health which she somehow feels is responsible for Valerie's weakness. The result is that Veronica devotes her life to her sister but when Bruce Rivers comes along she finds her affection vaxed beyond endurance because Valerie also takes a fancy to the young man. How the triangle is sorted out and how Veronica does get in the end that happiness which is sometimes the reward of virtue is skilfully dealt with by the authoress. The boot is ideally suited to a young ladies' high school library for, I am informed that the species of sentimental schoolgirls does, in spite of Freud and Mr. Havelock Ellis, still flourish in some parts of the world. I must confess to having cried unashamedly myself over several bits of "Final Harvest."

Bertha Barre Goldie is the authoress of that charming novel "Raven" which was so well received by critics when it appeared some time ago. In "The Signature" Mrs. Goldie maintains her flair for the original and shows a wonderful insight into human nature. This is a very clean and thoroughly enjoyable book and makes a pleasant change from the morbid sex-stuff with which so many modern novels are crammed.

"The Road to Roundabout" would have made quite pleasant if undistinguished reading if the author had had a few less childish prejudices about India and Indians and a less sickening predilection for England. If Captain Burt really believes in the delightful legend that no Englishman ever betrays his country he can hope only to interest the serious student of psychiatry in what he expounds. Unfortunately, he so often betrays his ignorance of what he is talking about—especially in his references to Mr. Hutchinson and his compatriots in the Meerut Conspiracy Case that he cannot expect anyone who knows the ropes to take him seriously. It seems a pity to have spoilt quite a readable yarn by so much silly and unconvincing Imperialistic stuff.

H. C. V.

THE GARDENS OF TAPROBANE. By Count de Mauny. Williams & Norgate Ltd. 15sh.

To most of us, children of this modern and fantastic age nothing seems quite so fantastic as the desire for solitude. We have community feeding, community worship, community education and even the isolation of the planets is being sought to be desecrated by the scientist. It has been said that the man who has learnt to live above has solved the most difficult problem of life, although to-day none of us even if he wishes to be alone, can achieve solitude.

The Count de Mauny lives, we are told for the greater part of the year alone with his terrier and his Persian cat. But he lives in surroundings of such marvellous beauty that one can understand why it is possible for him to do so most of the time. He has built for himself an octagenal bunglow of white marble crowned with a dome. The bunglow is situated in the midst of one of the loveliest gardens in the world which is visited by thousands of travellers every year.

Taprobane itself is a small, rocky island protected by a coral reef on the South Coast of Ceylon and this island has been transformed into superbly beautiful gardens by Count de Mauny who describes it in the volume under review.

For gardeners, that indissoluble clique of worshippers who adore the loveliness of nature this book is a veritable paradise. For others the author's description of the life and surroundings of his beautiful home will furnish interest as will also the numerous photographs included in the book. It is regrettable that the publishers have produced it at a price which places it beyond the purchasing capacity of the average man and it is to be hoped that a cheaper edition will be forthcoming in due course. The author's comments on men and manners make the book really enjoyable and worth while.

H. C. V.

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Physicians Say Certain Diseases Predispose Patie nts To Definite Types Of Dreams. So The Problem Is

How To Avoid Nightmares

We are accustomed to scoff at dreams and dreamers, and for the most part, perhaps, our nocturnal imaginings are of little import. But there are dreams and dreams; we should not be too ready to laugh them off. I read of a man who dreamed at least twenty times that a large black cat sprang upon his bed and clawed his throat. Not easily frightened, he paid little attention to the repeated nightmare, until having occasion to consult a physician because of a cold, he learned to his amasement that there was a dangerous growth in his throat. Very naturally he immediately understood the significance of his dreams. An operation on his throat ended the black cat's visits writes L. E. Eubanks in "New Health".

Dreams As Signals

Physicians say that certain diseases predispose the patients to definite types of dreams. For instance, tuberculosis is apt to cause illusions of flying. I have read of a number of these cases; one man dreamt again and again that he was flying in an aeroplane, though he had never been in one. Sufferers from heart derangement often have gruesome dreams in which they hold the breath through fear of some threatening danger. Then they wake with a great start and extreme weakness.

Of course, it is not claimed that all dreams are indicative of disease: far from it; but when they recur often, on the same general lines, it is wise not to ignore them. It can do no harm to make a searching inquiry into the state of health.

Doubtless the most easily proved connection between dreams and the dreamer's physical condition lies in the unrest from dietary indiscretions. Who has not dreamed of great thirst on a desert, etc., after eating ham or fish? Mince pies eaten at night will make me dream every time, it never fails; and the dreams are always unpleasant. It hurts me in other ways, too; so I know in this case that the dreams are significant.

Gluttony, The Cause

The most common cause of unpleasant dreaming is eating too much and the eating of unsuitable foods at night. That custom, now regarded in cities as old-fashioned, of eating dinner at noon and making supper light, is much better for the health than "lunching" at noon and "loading up" for supper.

Particularly, if one is not getting much physical exercise, heavy suppers are apt to cause dreams and nightmare—sometimes horrifying visions that can hardly be shaken off even after one wakens. The boy that plays hard every day and the labourer go to bed tired, and they sleep so much more profoundly than idle or sedentarily employed persons, that a dream has to be particularly vivid to trouble them. Often the labourer will say that he never dreams. It is more likely that he does, but is so tired that the illusion does not rise distinctly into his consciousness. The mumbling of an intoxicated person when he sleeps proves that he is dreaming, but the stupor is so deep that he will usually disclaim any dream when he wakes.

Spotting it out on the spot.

Worry Adds To It

An unsettled mind, worry over anything, is a cause of dreaming—and a help to all other causes, as it makes us sleep so lightly that trifles annoy us.

From these facts it is plain that daily physical exercise in the open air is one of the necessary steps to ward off annoying dreams. But do not exercise soon after supper; not at all in the evening if you are weak and easily made nervous. It is better to get your exercise in the afternoon.

Regular daily exercise suited to your condition, and light eating, especially at night, with avoidance of foods that you know disagree with you—these are two big steps. The third is your position in bed.

Do not lie on your back. Organic action seems to be at its weakest in this position, the circulation is sluggish and the body generally weak. Often the same person who wakes immediately if he starts to snore when on his side, will warble most musically when on his back, and be unable to rouse himself. Most nightmares, the ones from which the sleeper has the hardest fight to free himself, occur when he is on his back. This posture for sleep is not healthful in any way.

Don't sleep face downward; if you do the abdomen, as it expands in normal respiration, has to press against the bed, and this discourages correct deep breathing. Also you either have to get the nose too deep in the pillow or twist your neck painfully; and these things are common provocatives of bad dreams—and morning stiffness of back and neck.

Some Tips

Sleep on your side. It is commonly stated that sleeping on the left side hampers the heart's action; but another reason for preferring the right side is that it favours the passage of food from the stomach into the small intestine, facilitating digestion; and any measure that aids digestion makes for pleasant restful sleep.

Avoid any cramped, twisted postures, and keep the arms and legs fairly straight, so that the circulation is not impeded. Of course the bed must be comfortable, and the room well ventilated. Many a dream of being choked comes from the poisonous air of a stuffy bedroom.

And here is one of the most important points: Train your subconscious mind to guard you against bad dreams. We have all noted the duality of mind in nightmare—how right along with our dream we are thinking that it is a dream, and that we must rouse ourselves or manage to attract our bed-fellow's attention so that he will wake us. By autosuggestion, impressing the command on yourself to wake at the first clutch of nightmare, you can learn to throw it off every time. You must use grit; when you feel the spell creeping over you, start fighting (to shake yourself, throw out a hand, etc.), 'instantly,' and 'never' give up. I have found in my own case that this plan is remarkably helpful.

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SOMERSET MAUGHAM SUMS UP

"We Know Our Friends By Their Defects Rather Than Their Merits"

Somerset Maugham, the well-known British author, is on a visit to India. His book "The Summing Up" was published in England in Mail Week. The following review of the book by Tangye Lean appears in "News Chronicle".

This biographical essay completes the pattern of Mr. Somerset Maugham's literary career. Behind it, through the cold pages of type, one sees a face on which the acid of accumulated pain has eaten ferocious lines.

For there are ways of dealing with pain, there is an art of not suffering which can be acquired, and most people—at a cost to their spirit and humanity—are glad to swathe those air cushions around the soul.

But Mr. Somerset Maugham, while the agony danced through his nerves, did not shrink away; he stayed there and coldly—his face slightly contorted—made his observations

* * *

One does not learn even now the exact nature of his sufferings: "I have no desire to lay bare my heart, and I put limits to the intimacy that I wish the reader to enter upon with me"; but few men are so familiar with pain that they could write: "I have never liked anyone at first sight."

The horror implied in those eight words would be sufficient, it seems to me, to justify suicide in any but the strongest characters.

I could quote indefinitely:

When people sit in an ale-house or drifting down the river in a boat start singing I am silent. I have never even sung a hymn. I do not much like being touched and I have always to make a slight effort over myself not to draw away when someone links his arm in mine. I can never forget myself. The hysteria of the world repels me and I never feel more aloof than when I am in the midst of a throng surrendered to a violent feeling of mirth or sorrow. Though I have loved a good many times I have never experienced the bliss of requited love. I know that this is the best thing that life can offer. . . And so, never having felt some of the fundamental emotions of normal men, it is impossible that my work should have the intimacy, the broad human touch and the animal serenity which the greatest writers alone can give.

* * *

The external facts of his life are simple. His parents died when he was young, and ever since his life has seemed in some sense like a dream. They were known in Paris, where his father was solicitor to the British Embassy, as Beauty and the Beast, because her beauty was only rivalled by his ugliness.

He is reserved about his own feeling for his mother, but says:

When I was a small boy and unhappy I used to dream night after night that my life at school was all a dream and that I should wake to find myself at home again with my mother. Her death was a wound that 50 years have not entirely healed.

He was taught English by being made to read aloud the police court news from the papers. He had two lessons in the language; the rest he learnt by himself.

* * *

He stammered and schoolmasters disliked him. There was no sympathy between him and his guardian-uncle, the Vicar of Whitstable, who allowed him to escape early from school and study in Heidelberg.

When he started to read medicine, it was not because the subject interested him but because it was a profession that his uncle considered respectable; but it had the inestimable advantage of giving him time to write and read. "To write was an instinct that seemed as natural to me as to breathe."

It also taught him some unpleasant truths about human beings; about their material surroundings: he had to penetrate foul courtyards in the slums of Lambeth that the police hesitated to enter; and their hidden existences: "In those three years I must have witnessed pretty well every emotion of which man is capable."

Meanwhile he worked at plays. It took six full length pieces and ten years' waiting before he achieved success, and every rebuff in that eternity struck home.

How deeply can be guessed from his confession that even when his work was accepted and produced "the feeling that a mass of people were seeing my plays became a sort of horror of distaste, so that I found myself going out of my way to avoid the street in which the theatre was situated."

Nor had he for long any illusions about the importance of his work. He aimed coldbloodedly at success, and he hated those smart audiences who would only support the public presentation of half-truths.

His contempt for the London stage is absolute. Moribund, the cinema having stolen its thunder, the only reply it makes is to approach closer and closer to an effete naturalism seen in its last exhaustion in the plays of Mr. Noel Coward. "This slangy, clipped, broken speech they reproduce is only the speech of a class, the speech of the young, ill-educated well-to-do, who are described in the papers as the smart set."

* * *

He left the drama, believing that its salvation could only lie away from realism towards verse and stylisation, but that the theatre-going public would never accept the change.

I had as much money as I needed to live in the sort of way that pleased me and to provide for such as had claims on me. I had won a great notoriety and perhaps even a passing fame. I might have been satisfied. But there was one thing more I wanted to achieve and this it seemed to me I could not hope to reach in the drama. Perfection.

For this he adopted the short story and the novel as his new language. We know how he succeeded. By soaking himself in de Maupassant, by beating his prose into complete lucidity, he built up a technique which on its own plane is unsurpassed.

He wrote a masterpiece. And about "Of Human Bondage" he says:—

The book did for me what I wanted and when it was issued to the world I found myself free for ever from those pains and unhappy recollections.

But did it free him, one wonders? For I do not find "The Summing Up" a happier book than "Of Human Bondage," its tragedy seems more final, its character more spartan, that is all.

And unless those tortured situations of the early book are mere shadows of something still earlier and more deeply buried—which to me seems certain—they were not dismissed, but lay ready for reincarnation.

He does not tell in detail the factual story of his maturity. He was in the Intelligence Service in the War, he has travelled in almost every country, in the world, he has spent two years in a sanatorium with the tuberculosis of which his mother died—that is almost all we know.

* * *

Nor does the lack of story matter, for this book does something more important: it presents a mind.

Where so much is of absorbing interest, I select as fundamental his strength of character combined with the sensitive and ruthless nature of his vision. For many men are sensitive, but possessing a normal degree of human weakness they shield themselves from the harsh impact of life.

And many men have firm character, but as they lack the sensitiveness, their strength is never tested.

This man who has been able to face the horrors in himself without wincing, can for that reason see more truth in the outside world than most authors have the honesty to admit exists.

When I have heard judges on the bench moralising with unction I have asked myself whether it was possible for them to have forgotten their humanity so completely as their words suggested. I have wished that, beside his bunch of flowers at the Old Bailey, his lordship had a packet of toilet paper.

His weakness has been that he lacks pity. "We know our friends by their defects rather than their merits", he says, but that is also how he knows himself.

It has been his tragedy.

* * *

*"The Summing Up". By W. Somerset Maugham. Heinemann. 10s. 6d. Published recently.

RELIGIOUS MANIAC RUNS AMOK

Makes Family Live As Animals

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Heavily—armed sheriff's deputies captured in the wild San Gabriel Canyon, 30 miles from Los Angeles, a religious maniac named Mark Silverman.

According to his mother, he had terrorised his young brother and sister-in-law into living with him like animals for the last three months.

The mother, who is 62, limped into a sheriffs office and said that since September she too had been one of the maniac's captives.

GRASS DIET

They had wandered about naked, living on nuts and grass and whatever could be stolen from the dustbins of a nearby mountain camp.

Silverman, according to his mother's report, went home one day, kicked open the door and shouted that he was the Redeemer of the world.

He said he had come to save his family, for the world would end on Christmas Eve and they must prepare.

First he burned the bedclothes and furniture in the home and smashed the China. Then, taking a few clothes and a bag of walnuts, he loaded his mother, his brother and his sister-in-law into a car and drove to the Canyon.

CLOTHES SINFUL."

There he told them that clothes were sinful and made them undress.

They slept on bare ground in the cave, which was their only protection from the rain. When the world failed to end according to his prediction, Silverman relented to the extent of setting his mother free.

She led the sheriff's officers in their search.

WHENEVER I FEEL A COLD COMING ON, I TAKE
Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

WOMEN, THEN AND NOW

By DR. S. N. A. JAFRI (BARRISTER-AT-LAW)

Women all over the world are making consistent and earnest attempts to-day to be in step with the times. To the less convincing and more cantankerous type of critics—essentially of the old school of thought—who still linger in the present age like the peak of a submerged world, it might appear somewhat preposterous that women should pretend to claim equal rights with men. But who can arrest the march of events? Women to-day are ultra-conscious of their depressed and suppressed past, and with a united front, they are advocating zealously their rights and claims. To have a clear picture of the rights and claims of women, it is necessary to measure their progress not merely by their achievements, but by their endeavours as well.

THE DARK AGES.

If we turn back and look at the world's history, in the days of paganism women were totally relegated to the background. This was due to the fact that in those dark ages when man's rational faculties were not brought much into play, the basic principles of society was brute force and man arrogated to himself the office of a supreme lord over all earthly creations. Woman could never assert herself and was, at best, considered part and parcel of man's domestic establishment. He held an arbitrary right over her as he did over beings of the lower orders of life. She was a salable commodity with only one purpose in life—that of helping her lord.

GREECE AND ROME.

This popular conception was current for a long time, and even the early Greeks and Romans, in spite of their intellectual attainments, tenaciously adhered to his view. Greek women were strictly confined to their homes, and their energies in most parts were absorbed in household duties. Though Rome has bequeathed a valuable legacy in art and culture to posterity she did practically nothing serious to raise the status of women. Roman poets and dramatists have no doubt praised the intrinsic qualities and worth of women, but what appealed to them more than anything else were the maternal virtues of women. Rome, in her quest for fresh dominions, always courted war rather than peace, and in order to safeguard her far-flung empire from disintegrating, considered it vitally important that she should have exceptionally strong men fit to bear the brunt of the enemy's attack. So it became a question of expediency that Roman women should be the mothers of strong sons, and it became the policy of Government to recognize the importance of women only as mothers of future soldiers. Girl infants were not held in great estimation, and if it was the case of a weakling, the child was exposed to death on the heights of the cold and bleak mountains. In the palmy days of Rome, when Caesar and Augustus were in power, women came into greater prominence, but even then, they were esteemed more for their looks than as individuals who had any appreciable role in public life.

CHRISTIANITY.

One notable feature of Christianity, the religion that dispelled darkness from Europe, was that it recognised, to a very small extent, the right of inheritance of women. Already in Numbers it is related, "If a man die and leave no son, then ye shall cause his inheritance to pass unto his daughter." It is,

When Two Premiers Meet: Rajaji and Pt. Pant snapped along with Mr. Asaf Ali after the Finance Ministers' Conference in Delhi.

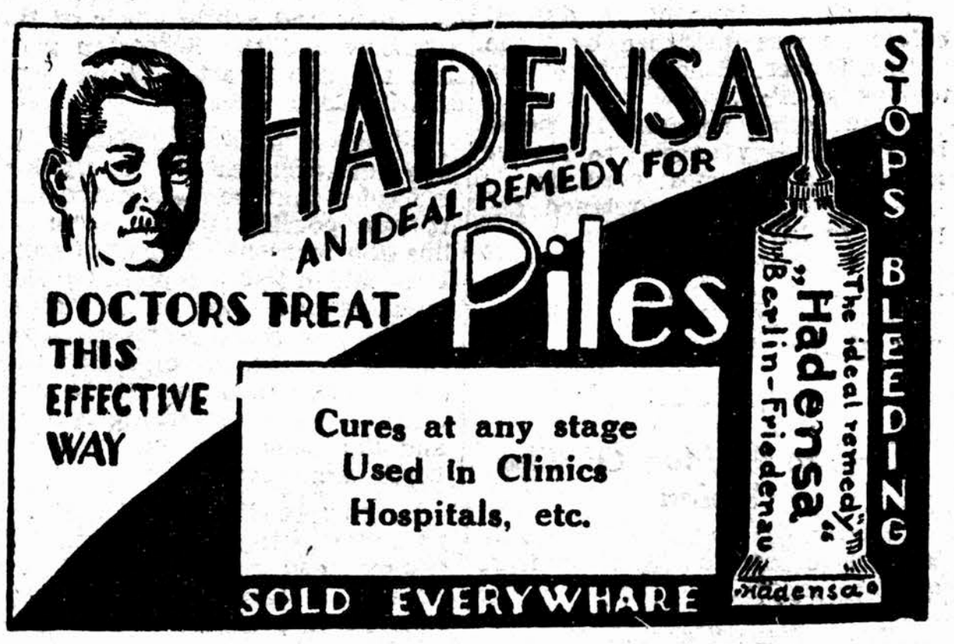
however, unfortunate that in spite of such enunciation of the rights of women, early churchmen like St. Paul should denounce women for man's original sin of eating the fruit of the forbidden tree. St. Paul said, "Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in transgression." European history records the curious incident of a potentate in the Middle Ages who had a queen who was in the habit of constantly interfering in his regal duties. The king, to stop this irritating interference, indignantly remarked to his consort, "Madam, I married you to bear me children and not to interfere in the affairs of the State." These instances, trifling as they may appear, serve to show that even in Europe in those days, women had not attained considerable importance. Their rights were not recognised, though there was a partial admission of their important place in the social fabric. After the Great War, through which Europe emerged as out of a storm the old order changed, yielding place to the new, and one cry that rent the air was that of the rights of women. In England this agitation gained such appreciable momentum that it had its effects far and wide. This was a development of the post-war world, a conception quite foreign even to the intellectual few of the bygone age.

EARLY HINDUISM.

The struggle of women for emancipation, particularly from the dawn of the current century, has been constant and strenuous and their attempts and success have been fluctuating like the fortunes of the hero in a novel. In India, a land riddled with superstition and traditional beliefs based on half-truths, the position of Hindu women was far from enviable. In the early ages, women were considered symbols of evil, and the Regveda they are said to be "unmanageable, incorrigible, and wanting in grey matter." It was thought that a girl child was a source of misery and a boy of light in the highest heaven. This led to the traditional belief that only sons, not daughters, could perform the funeral rites of parents. This, perchance, a man should die childless or should have only daughters—both came to the same thing—it was said that he would not reach heaven, nor would he receive the divine blessing. He could on the contrary reach "Puth," the bottomless pit of eternal misery. So women were considered as necessary evils and they had absolutely no 'locus standi' in life. 'Manu', the father of the Hindu Law of Inheritance, to whom much of the present Hindu traditions and customary beliefs are traceable and whose codes of conduct for man have become the basic tenets of Hindu Dharma, stressed the importance of the family as the unit of society. The head of the family was the father, through whom the relationship counted. To his protection were charged his unmarried daughters who, after their marriage were committed to the sole care of their husbands. Child marriage was the rule rather than the exception. 'Manu' has explicitly enjoined that a man of thirty should marry a girl of twelve and a man of twenty-four should have for his bride a girl of six years. It is said that he was expected to be the girl's teacher rather than her husband till she attained full maturity, but of course this could not work in practice. This custom of early marriage was so common among the ancient Hindus that if a father failed to marry off his daughter within the prescribed period, he was considered a blot on the entire Hindu society. To an orthodox Hindu marriage was sacrosanct. Matrimony was a state attained by a process of religious rituals and was indissoluble, at any rate, so far as the girl was concerned. Divorce and widow remarriage were ideas absolutely unknown. In those days there were instances, particularly among the poorer classes, of payment to the brides by their husbands. In parts of Bengal and Madras, and with some caste Hindus in certain other Provinces even to this day, there is a dowry system by which the father of the girl has to make payments both in cash and kind to the bridegroom as consideration for "obliging" the father by marrying his daughter.

'Manu' laid it down that a woman could have no property of her own and that she could have no legal claims of inheritance. In her married state a woman had no liberty of action and looked to her husband for light and guidance. She was expected to regard him as a visible embodiment of God on earth. Her earnings, if any, were the property of the father if she was unmarried and that of her husband when married. If the husband should die leaving some property and no child, his widow could enjoy the property only during her life-time and had no right whatsoever to bequeath it to anyone. The social position of the widow was lamentably bad. Thanks to the advent of the Mughuls and some of their bene-

(Continued on page 44)



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Complete Week-end Story

THE TAP ON THE DOOR

By RAGHUNATH K. DRAVID

Ramesh Datar was intently poring over the story in the "Stand Magazine" entitled "The Artist" written by one Miss Nalini Kamat.

What a fine story it was! He wondered how the genius of the writer could enter into 'his' being so thoroughly, how she could imagine all 'his' feelings and sentiments with such an exactitude, how she could fabricate the strands of a story that seemed almost a duplicate of 'his' own life-story.

He now began to build up, with the fanciful imagination of an Artist, the figure of the writer of that story. A beautiful, tall, delicate form of a girl appeared in his vision. She smiled at him with a half-blush, radiating the lustre of her pearl-like teeth set neatly in the intaglio of her ruby-like lips. Her eyes were turquoise-blue with a tint of the lustre of an emerald, setting off her ruby-red lips. And her eye-brows were fine arches of dark silken fibres, serving as a set-off to the rows of white pearls. All these jewels were inset in her ivory face, full-blown roses adorning her cheeks, and long, silken feathers of her hair crowning all. And this whole piece of Divine architecture was mounted on the marble stand of her healthy and fleshy figure, her plump, ivory breasts adorning it.

As he was thus musing in a happy reverie, there was a gentle tap at the door. The visitor had to tap more vigorously a second time to awaken the inmate from his day dream.

Ramesh felt a little irritated by the unwanted earthly tap on the door of his Heaven. What on earth did the tapper want to see him for at this hour? He was far too wild now to see that it was evening and that it was just the most convenient time for visitors. He felt very much like knocking down with a tasty blow this tapper-at-his-door, who-so-ever it might be.

He opened the door and said sternly, "Come in!"

He then returned to the couch, where he had been lying in meditation of the imaginary damsel before he was disturbed by the darned tapper, without even caring to look at his visitor.

At any other moment, he would have been very eager to receive a visitor of his most cordially.

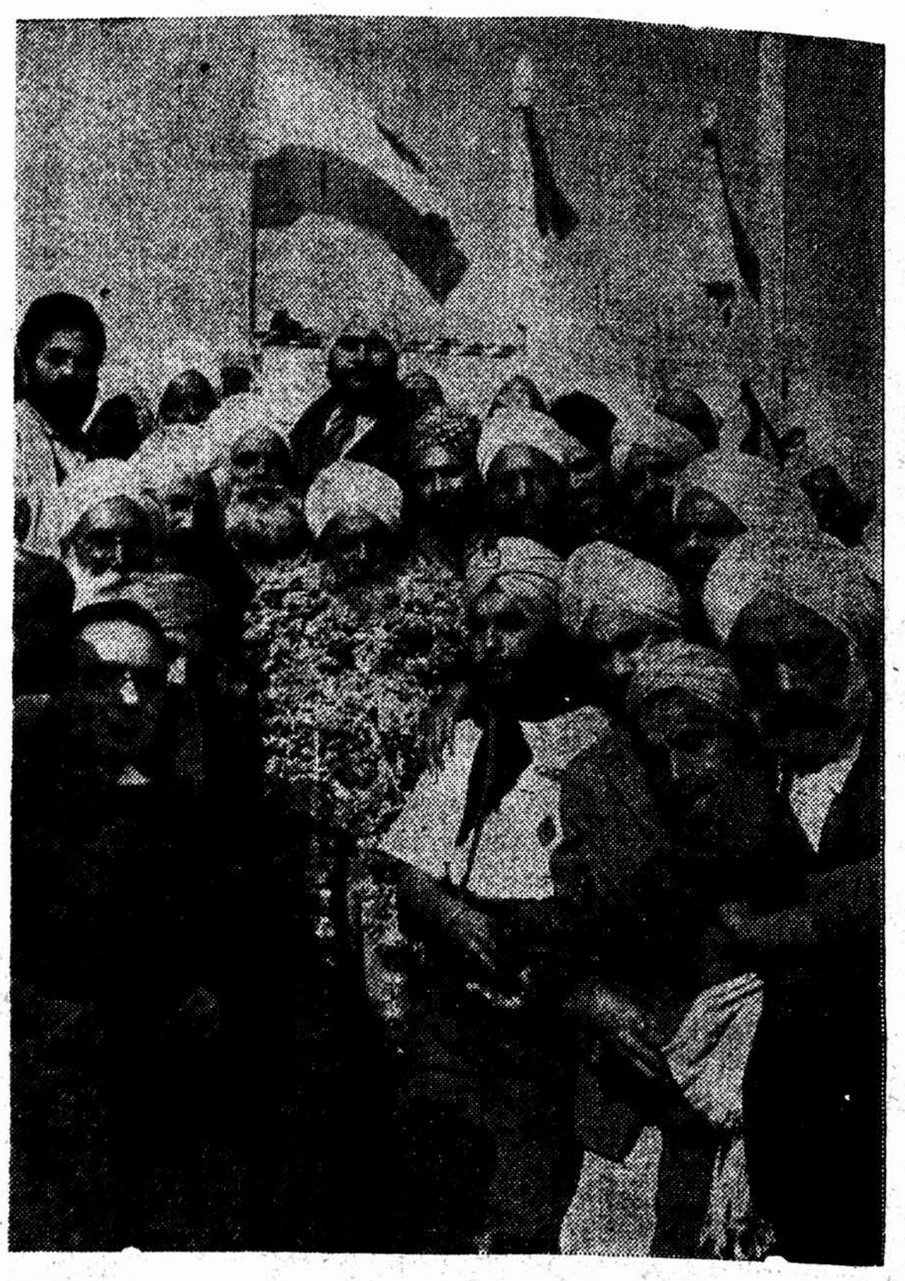
But now irritation reigned supreme in his being!

The visitor entered into the room and confronted him.

"Are you Mr. Ramesh Datar?" queried the visitor.

II—The Maiden Of The Vision

To Ramesh's ears, however, mellow music seemed to float from eternity in the direction of his ear-drums!



Sardar Bahadur Indar Singh, the Sikh philanthropist of Ambala who donated a lakh of rupees for the Sikh National College is seen laying the foundation stone of the College at Lahore.

It had the quintessence of the murmur of a stream, the warbling of cuckoos and robins and canaries, the whispering of the spring-breeze, the humming of the bees, the silent and subtle music of the rain-bow and the Hesperian glow, and the soft heart-thrilling trill of a maiden's voice!

He looked up at the visitor. He was not wrong in the analysis of the voice that had addressed him It was pouring forth from the lips of a maiden! And what more? The maiden had a suprisingly close resemblance to the maiden of his vision! The same pearls, the same rubies, the same emeralds, the same dark silken curves, the same roses, the same crowning feathers, and the same ivory on which all these were mounted!

He was bewildered! He felt the ground slipping under him. He felt his head was not on his shoulders. He thought he was experiencing a phantasm. He pitied himself that he should be a prey to hallucination.

He pinched himself remembering even in this state of bewilderment that pinching oneself was the prescribed test for confirmation of one's senses being in their proper working condition. It was a hard, biting pinch! He had to summon immense reserves of patience in enduring the severe pain without allowing the usually concomitant cry of pain to escape from his mouth.

As he was thus essaying to decipher the meaning of the music, the music repeated itself.

"Are you Mr. Ramesh Datar?"

This time the pinch had probably served its purpose; and he was able to detach the practical prose from the musical poesy.

"Surely! I am Ramesh Datar. But won't you kindly take your seat?"

And he offered her a cushioned cane-chair. Accepting the chair, she proceeded to introduce herself to him in order not to keep him in suspense any longer.

"I have come specially to see you and get myself acquainted with you", she said. I am Miss Nalini Kamat, the writer of the Story: 'The Artist' appearing in the Stand Magazine. I have come specially to congratulate you on the most marvellously done-up illustrations from your brush that have embellished the pages of my Story.

So the Writer of that remarkable Story over which Ramesh had been poring again and again during the whole of the last week—the Story which had set the strings of his heart in vibratory resonance—and the maiden of his erst-while vision was the source of that thrilling music!

III—The Story Of The Visit

"As soon as I saw the splendid illustrations and read that they were drawn by an Indian, my own compatriot, I hastened to enquire of the Editor of the Magazine about the address of the Artist;" she continued. "I wrote a letter to the Editor from Cambridge where I am a post-graduate student. The Editor was kind enough to promptly supply me with your address. And I decided to take the earliest opportunity to trip to London and see you"

Ramesh was beside himself with joy to hear this account of Nalini's visit. How much he himself had been wishing to see the writer of "The Artist"! He thought Nalini's present visit was a veritable god-send.

"I am exceedingly thankful to you indeed for these your invaluable compliments and your eagerness to honour me with a visit" he said. "The picture really owe whatever charm they might be possessing to the exquisite atmosphere created by the story. Even a layman could have painted quite nice pictures after having been exalted to the heights of emotion that the Story must inevitably lead one to. I deem myself very fortunate that I was entrusted with this work of providing illustrations for this Story. It was by sheer chance that I got the work."

Nalini interrupted:

"Do you usually supply that famous Journal with your drawings? I don't remember having seen any of your drawings before."

"No ! No !" replied Ramesh," "I haven't had that fortune. You see, I am a post-graduate student at the School of Oriental Studies and my fellow-companions show an extraordinarily keen appreciation of my pictures. One of the students there, being a close friend of the Editor of the Journal, was shown your Story. since the student concerned was a student of Indian Languages and Indian Civilization. He liked the Story very much and at once thought of me as the fittest person to illustrate the Story by an Indian writer. He showed me the story and asked me about it. I at once agreed. being profoundly impressed by your Story. He then recommended me to the Editor who entrusted the work to me"

IV—The Sympathetic Resonance

And it is the first time that my Story appears in the columns of the 'Stand Magazine"! replied Nalini. "I have been developing this hobby of writing since my College-days in India. This was the first time on which I ventured to send a contribution to that Magazine. And to my great delight it was approved of by the Editor and accepted. It is a pleasure to have one's achievement acknowledged by real connoisseur; isn't it?"

"Oh! Most certainly!" replied Ramesh. "But a story of such merit must be admired by one and all. That is inevitable. I may tell you that I am the greatest admirer of your story. I have been wishing so ardently. In my turn, to have a hearty glimpse of you. But, being poor, how could I hope to see you? It is only through the kind help of some rich gentlemen of India that I am here, in London. I am, indeed, very glad that you have come to see me in any humble abode!"

"But, I believe, you can imagine how glad I must be to see you," said Nalini, "considering that I specially came to London only to see you and get acquainted with you. As to poverty, I may at once say that it breeds a more thorough and lasting friendship than riches and that I too possess that qualification. In fact, I have also been sent here for higher education by a charitable trust. Well, can you

(Continued On Page 43.)

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OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : The Mighty Mite

By N. J.

Piano for sale the property of a lady with carved legs.

Every schoolboy is familiar with this classical advertisement It was not one's fault if one failed to grasp in his young days the the humour underlying this howler addlet as one's wits were under the shadow of the old teacher's birch. Nor has one ever come across this freak lady in one's adult life though one may have appreciately glanced over a variety of female legs. (For which one must confess one's gratitude first, to the Great War and second, to Hollywood.) The carved legs of the famous lady (she has already become an "Antic" by now) will, however, be treasured long to perplex, if not instruct innumerable future generations of boys and girls

* * *

Grim Warning

One no doubt profoundly pities the lady with the carved legs But then she is a woman with a mission. For does she not serve as the grammarian's grim warning against the pitfalls of punctuation? In fact the carved legs do not belong to her at all. They are the appurtenance of the piano, which is the property of the lady. (What were the real legs of the lady like, has been discreetly hidden from the gaze of history).

The alleged anatomical freak is only the red signal to all those who hazard to put pen to paper. The fate which overtook the poor lady may be ours at any moment unless we take very scrupulous care to insert the little marks of punctuation at the proper places. We must guard against both the extremes—a profusion of them would be as confusing as their paucity.

* * *

Confounded Nuisance

Let me hasten to add that this is not meant to be a lesson in punctuation. I am not one of those clever blokes who guarantee to polish your grammar, or to teach you correct English, or to make you a Master of Words in the course of a few lessons, which you can do while waiting for the tea or the tram, (the first lesson being, of course, forwarded per V. P. P.!). In fact I often wonder if there is any grammar left in me at all to prevent me sinking into the inky depths to which an unkindly fate has led me down. (The first thing I did after getting the school-leaving certificate was to dispose of my Nesfield and Shepperd and MacMordie and enjoy a Wild West serial out of their proceeds).

What I mean to say is that this punctuation is a confounded nuisance. English (or for the matter of that any language) as she is spoke is infinitely simpler than written English, precisely because we can ignore in our conversation those points and half-points, those colons and semi-colons, which we have to employ as guides in our composition. One can easily make one's meaning clear by the modulation of one's voice; but the manipulation of those mighty mites, the punctuation marks, is an ordeal for most of us. Even Homer is known to nod occasionally; and even Dr. Fowler can be detected to have made a wrong stop in his King's English—that Paradise of Purists and that Purgatory of Journalists.

* * *

Like A Gnat

Take for example the 'Comma', which is the humblest member of the tribe. The wretched thing cannot be even said to have an independent existence of its own, but only serves as a half-way house to the full stop. But what latent capacity for mischief it has got! Miss it altogether, and it will land you in the museum of horrors as it did the poor lady with a piano on her hands. Insert it at the wrong place and it will give you no end of excruciating agony like a gnat in your eyes or a gravel piece in your shoes. In fact it is even capable of causing an explosion like a loosened nut in a dynamo.

* * *

The Costly Comma

Here before me as I write is the epic of a comma which cost the United States over a million dollars in revenue. The mistake occurred in the printing of a tariff bill free list, which as issued read "fruit, trees etc." instead of "fruit trees etc.", thus opening a huge door for the tax-free entry of everything from melons to mulberries. It is only fair to mention here that on another occasion the accidental omission of a comma made Uncle Sam the gainer to the tune of £100.000 from John Bull.

Britain, however, dropped a second brick during the famous Ottawa negotiations. When the agreement was drawn up it was intended that Canada should be given the right to send Great Britain 250,000 cwt. of bacon per annum; but a careless typist made this figure into 2,500,000 and as such it passed through all the revision stages until it was embodied in the final signed and sealed document.

A similar oversight in the text of the recent Wheat Bill would have cost the French farmers £3,000,000, had it not been detected in time thanks to the vigilance of a Senator.

* * *

Bibliophiles' Beloved

A wrongly inserted comma can cause serious mischief even in other than financial fields. There is the classic example of a report sent by Sir John French during an offensive in the Great War. The relevant sentence read: "We captured the western outskirts of Hulluch, the village of Loos and the mining works round it, and Hill 70." But unfortunately the last comma was an interloper (as Hill 70 had not been taken,) and it involved the High Command in a grave misunderstanding of the actual position of operations.

Commas, however, are the beloved of the bibliophiles. They seize upon every variation in the text with avidity, and even an un-called for comma is known to have heightened the interest and price of a publication. Mr. Lawrence Houseman has told an amusing anecdote of his brother, the famous author of "The Shropshire Lad." When a friend wrote that she had been unable to obtain a copy of the first edition of "Last Poems" and had to be content with the second, "A. E. H." replied: "In that case you have the more valuable edition. In the first two commas are missing!"

* * *

An Artists' Ordeal

The moral of the piece is: Don't take liberties with the comma. Don't treat it lightly. Give it its due attention and respect. It may be a mere mite but a mighty one. Did not as great a literary artist as Oscar Wilde once take the credit for having done a hard day's work, because (as he tells us in an exquisite passage)—

This morning I put in a comma and this afternoon I took it off.....

WHEN CLOCK STOPS IN PARIS

Budget Day In Chamber Of Deputies

PARIS, (By Mail.)

France's Parliament did not begin the New Year until 5 a.m. This was because the Constitution lays it down that the Budget must be passed before the start or the year to which it refers or all Government expenditure become illegal.

It was at 5 a.m. that the Budget was finally passed and the Senate and Chamber of Deputies were prorogued until Tuesday week.

The sitting of the Chamber, which began at 11 p.m. on Friday, had then lasted 30 hours.

The "Official Gazette" in which the Budget will be promulgated will be dated Jan. 1.

Last year the Budget was passed between 1 a.m. and 2 a.m. on Jan. 1.

It was suggested jocularly in the debate that a device other than that of prolonging indefinitely the last day of the year might be tried. "We are finishing our debate on Dec. '33.55 M. Jeanneney, President of the Senate, said:

The practice of actually stopping the clock in the Chamber was strictly adhered to until three or four years ago. Now the Deputies imagine that the clock stops at midnight but it goes on ticking into the new year.

M. Albert Lebrun, President of French Republic, photographed with M. Chautemps, Premier, during the recent Cabinet Crisis.

The Hon. Pt. Dwarka Prasad Misra, Minister of Health, C. P., laying foundation-stone of Ayurvediya Charitable Dispensary at Ahmednagar.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted original poems, songs, for immediate consideration. Send poems to Columbian Music Publishers, Ltd., Dept. K24, Toronto, Can.

Uproarious Scenes In Punjab Assembly

SPEAKER'S THREAT

House Condemns Action Of Processionists

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

Uproarious scenes were witnessed in the Punjab Assembly today during the debate of a resolution, requisition of which was given by 48 members, condemning "the conduct of the mob which gathered in front of the Assembly Chamber on the evening of January 24, demonstrated violently used filthy and intolerable abuse towards the Ministry necessitating at one stage the Speaker's threat to adjourn the House immediately".

The resolution wanted the House "to record an emphatic and unequivocal condemnation of the provocative conduct of the processionists and recommend Government to take adequate steps to deal promptly and strongly with the perpetrators, instigators and abettors of such shameful incidents and adopt effective measures to prevent recurrence."

Mian Iftikharuddin, Secretary of the Assembly Congress Party, speaking as an eye-witness strongly condemned the conduct of the mob.

Dr. Gopichand, Opposition Leader while condemning the mob's conduct congratulated the demonstrators on their remaining peaceful despite great provocation. He supported the resolution as far as it condemned the mob's conduct, but opposed the second part of the resolution recommending to Government to take action to prevent a recurrence of such an incident.

Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier, said that such lawlessness and licence were inimical to the establishment of democracy.

Explaining why Section 144 was promulgated the Premier said that they only followed Parliament where too such precaution was taken whenever such demonstrations were made. He regretted students' participation and appealed to leaders to keep them out of such demonstrations.

"I don't say that students should not take part in politics. They should. They must. But they must not take part in active politics which will be detrimental to their studies" said the Premier.

It was evident from the debate that all sides of the House agreed to condemn the mob's conduct. A point of difference was with regard to whether the processionists or the crowd or both were responsible for the incident. The Chair suggested that both sides should come to some settlement.

Mr. Deshbhandu Gupta then moved to substitute a resolution omitting the second part in the original resolution and restricting the condemnation of the persons who were with the processionists.

But this was found unacceptable and the resolution originally moved was passed without division.—United Press.

STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE

Protest Against Marriage System

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

"I do not love my wife at all. It is better that I depart than that we both become unhappy". This message was found near the body of a Bania youth, Jayantilal Ishwarlal Shah in his room in the Surat College Hostel. Shah who was a student in the Inter Science Class of the College was found dead in his room with a letter near his body, which said he was committing suicide as a protest against the system, of marriage, which forced him to marry a girl whom he did not love.

Shah was married about an year ago with a girl of his caste. Shah made off to Delhi just before the marriage but was traced and subsequently married.—A. P.

C. P. NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 28.

Swami Sahajanand, Bihar Kisan Sabha leader will preside over the Berar Kisan Conference to be held at Shendurjana on February 6. After the Conference he will tour C. P. Marathi from the 8th to 10th.

The annual meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union will be held at Dhond on February 12 and 13.

The latest Weather Crop Report issued by C. P. Government says, scattered showers accompanied by light hail were received in places in Mandla, Chhindwara, Bilaspur districts but they did not cause damage to crops. The condition of standing rabi crops generally good, but more rain will be welcome in parts of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts.

Information has been received that the Government of Southern Rhodesia have given notice of the termination of the trade treaty with Canada entered into in 1932. The treaty was signed at the time of the Ottawa Agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Dominions and Colonies.

LONDON'S FIRST HINDU TEMPLE!

Aundh Raja's Generous Gift

BOMBAY, January 29.

In a Press interview, Dr. Vera Crassi, who returned to Bombay from Aundh, on Wednesday, states that the Raja of Aundh has promised to do all in his power, to help in building the First Hindu Temple and Ashram in London.

Aside from the financial assistance, said Dr. Crassi, the Raja has also promised to give a suitable image of a deity for the Hindu Temple.—A.P.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Changes In Terms Of Reference Of Advisory Committee

The Government of Bombay have amended the first of the terms of reference issued to the Committee appointed to advise on vocational training in Primary and Secondary Schools. The amended term of reference reads:—

"1. What changes does the Committee suggest in Primary Education arising out of the 'Abbott Report on Vocational Education in India and the Zakir Husain Wardha Education Committee's Report'?"

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

Latest communication from Vithalnagar (Haripura) indicates that the accommodation for visitors is getting filled up very fast and unless accommodation is reserved in advance, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the numerous visitors who would be attending the session to get satisfactory accommodation.

Arrangements have been made at the office of the B.P.C.C., Congress House, Bombay 4, to reserve accommodation for visitors.

DOHAD SOCIALISTS' MEETING

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail.)

At the General Council meeting of the Dohad Congress Socialist Party the following resolutions were passed.

This committee while congratulating the Bombay Congress Ministry for what it has done, deplores that no effective measures have yet been taken for amelioration of the impoverished peasantry of this District and urges upon the Government to forth with declare debt moratorium for one year, grant complete remissions for the famine year of 1936-37 and suspend collection of Tagavi loans.

This meeting sympathises with the political hunger-strikers of the Punjab and calls upon the people of India to support their demands and develope the agitation for their unconditional release.

This meeting congratulates the Behar Kisan Sabha workers for valiantly fighting for the cause of Kisans and deplores the attitude of the Congress leaders in trying to crush the Kisan movement.

ACCIDENT VERDICT ON OLD MAN.

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A verdict of accidental death was returned to-day by the Bombay Coroner's jury at the inquest of Mumji Khanbai (70) who died of injuries due to an accidental fall at the water tap in his house at Mutton Street on January 22.

Japan's Threat To Britain

SUBHAS FINDS KEY TO SWARAJ

Incident On Alighting At Vishnupur

VISHNUPUR, January 29.

An interesting incident took place immediately after the special train carrying delegates to the Provincial Conference steamed into the station platform this morning.

There was a great rush in front of Mr. Subhas Bose's compartment, and as Mr. Bose tried to alight, it was found that his compartment was locked.

One Press representative remarked: "So you are imprisoned in a way."

Mr. Bose smilingly retorted: "So I find. But I want you all to find a key to freedom."

The Press representative concerned went in search of the Stationmaster and got him to come to the spot with a key.

"I have got a key at last", said the Press representative addressing Mr. Bose who complimented him saying 'so then we will get Swaraj".

The Press representative replied: "Of course if others fail, the Press at any rate will do all it can to bring Swaraj."—United Press.

FIFTH TEST, A DEAD CERT.

Play Begins On Feb. 12

NEW DELHI, January 29.

It is understood the fifth and last "Test Match" will be played at the Brabourne Stadium, beginning on the 12th February.—A.P.

JAMSAHEB RESIGNS FROM CRICKET BOARD

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, President of the Cricket Board of Control has resigned. Intimation to this effect has just been received from Bikaner where His Highness is at present on a visit.—A.P.

Hungarian Beauty Queen To Marry King Zog

TIRANA, January 29.

The announcement of King Zog's engagement with Countess Geraldine Apponyi, will be made to-day.

The Countess is the 22-year old daughter of the Hungarian Statesman, Count Apponyi. She is a first-class shot, speaks five languages and, last year, she won the Beauty Competition for Aristocrats only. She is a Catholic.

King Zog, who is 43, is a Muslim, and it is assumed that some arrangement has been reached on this matter.—Reuter.

Budge Beats Bromwich

ADELAIDE, January 29.

In the final, Donald Budge beat John Bromwich 6|4, 6|2, 6|1.

Bromwich failed to reproduce the form with which he beat Cramm, and was no match for Budge's fluent striking and merciless accuracy.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

In Women's Singles, final, Miss Dorothy Bundy (United States) beat Miss Dorothy Stevenson (Austria) 6—3, 6—2.—Reuter.

"Conflict Of Very Serious Nature Imminent"

"If Britain Goes Beyond Simply Defending Her China Interests"

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 29.

"IF BRITAIN GOES BEYOND THE POLICY OF SIMPLY DEFENDING HER CHINA INTERESTS, AND MAKES A DETERMINED STAND TO MAINTAIN HER POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE KUOMINTANG, A CONFLICT OF A VERY SERIOUS NATURE MAY ARISE BETWEEN JAPAN AND OUR FORMER ALLY".

So said General Matsui, Japan's Commander-in-Chief, in the course of an interview. General Matsui added that considering her growth and development, it was inevitable that Japan should expand in China Lack of appreciation of this on the part of Britain would lead to an unnecessary conflict between the two countries.—Reuter.

JAPAN BURDENED WITH MORE TAXES

Finance Minister's Decision

TOKIO, January 29.

The Finance Minister has decided to increase the revenue by 300 million Yen, by increasing the taxes on earned incomes, by 25 per cent., by lowering the exemption point, increasing the number of taxes including sugar, rice and wine, and imposing 4a per cent. tax on clearing and short-term stocks transactions, as also new taxes on matches theatres and amusement houses.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CREW QUARREL?

"Silkosworth" Returns To Hongkong

HONGKONG, January 29.

British steamer "Silkosworth" which left here yesterday, returned this morning. It transpires that there was fighting aboard among the Japanese crew.

The officers put back, to place the matters in the hands of the Police who are now aboard the ship and investigating.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ATTACK ON U. S. CITIZEN

American Ambassador Asked To Protest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

Government have instructed Ambassador Grew to make emphatic representations to the Japanese Government against the attack on Mr. Allison by a Japanese sentry.—Reuter.

GOVT's. SPORTING OFFER TO REBELS

Will Not Bombard Open Cities On Conditions

BARCELONA, January 29.

A Government Communique offers to abstain from the bombardment of open cities, if insurgents do likewise. It claims that the Government had hitherto held its hand, out of the conscientious scruples, but as reprisal for bombardment on Barcelona, Taragon and Valencia, it ordered the Air Force to attack Seville, Salamanca and Valladolid.—Reuter.

JAM SAHEB'S RESIGNATION

Reasons Undisclosed Yet

Rumour Of De Mello's Resignation Unfounded

NEW DELHI, January 29.

Beyond the bare announcement of the resignation of the Jam Saheb, no further details are available, regarding the reasons for the decision or the election of the next President.

There is however no truth in the rumours that Mr. A. S. De Mello, Secretary has also resigned.—A.P.

50 Killed, Over 300 Injured!

Segni Munition Works Explode

HOSPITALS TELL HARROWING TALES

ROME, January 29.

50 were killed, and more than 300 were injured at the Segni Munitions Works, in the worst Italian Explosion, since the war.

Troops have formed a cordon round the spot for a radius of five miles, and none is allowed to pass, because of fear of further explosion.

King Emmanuel, who drove to the scene, was refused passage by the Officer Commanding, because of the danger.

Every kind of ambulance is engaged in rushing to the hospitals the injured persons. Some of whom are dangerously injured, the hospitals in Rome, Littoria and other towns are filled with the injured. So far only a few of the dead have been extricated.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN'S "BUT . . ."

As President Of League Can't Discuss "Any Kind Of Topic"!

To a request by the "United Press" to give his considered views on the working of the new Constitution and Hindu-Muslim unity, His Highness the Aga Khan, in the course of a written reply, states that all sincere efforts for national unity will always have his blessings. Hindu-Muslim unity ought to be welcomed to everyone.

"But," says His Highness, "while I very warmly appreciate your kindness to seek my views thereon, as President of the League of Nations and until I vacate my office next August or September, it is pre-eminently essential for me not to discuss any kind of topic. I much regret my inability to say anything more."—United Press.

NATIONAL CONGRESS

Subjects Committee Meets At Vithalnagar On February 16

ALLAHABAD, January 29.

The General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. announces that the meeting of the A. I. C. C. and the Subjects Committee of the 51st. session of the Indian National Congress will be held at Vithalnagar (Haripura) on February 16, 1938, and subsequent dates.—A. P.

KING'S VISIT TO INDIA

Announcement Expected Shortly

LONDON, January 29.

Reuter understands that an announcement will be made, within the next two or three weeks, with reference to the possibility of Their Majesties' visit to India, towards the end of the year or at the beginning of 1939.—Reuter.

TRAIL OF DEATH AND DEVASTATION IN BRITAIN

Havoc Caused By Shrieking Gale

LONDON, January 29.

A gale which shrieked at 80-miles an hour across Britain, left a trail of death and devastation in its wake. There were several deaths, when houses crashed. Trains were delayed and fishing shipping were held up. 80 per cent. of the partially constructed Canadian Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition, Glasgow has been blown flat. The 60-foot granite South African War Memorial at Wendover has been shattered.

Led by H.M.S. "Rodney" and H.M.S. "Nelson", the Home Fleet left Portland for Gibraltar, without a mishap, at the height of the gale, which, incidentally, is responsible for 2 Air Records. An Air France Machine journeyed from Croydon to Le Bourget, in 51 minutes, and a KLM. machine flew from Croydon to Amsterdam in 60 minutes.—Reuter.

No Differences Between Kher & Governor

Owing to statements which have appeared in the press regarding the reply given by His Excellency the Governor to the Muslim League deputation led by Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, it seems desirable to state that His Excellency and Ministers are agreed that a special responsibility of the Governor does not involve the use of the Governor's special powers, until after a difference has arisen between them.

No such difference has arisen over the district Local Board Bill; on the contrary, His Excellency stressed to the Muslim League Deputation, which waited upon him the point that the Prime Minister had given an emphatic assurance to the Muslims, so that His Excellency's responsibility is not likely to be called into action unless those assurances were not fulfilled.—A. P.

NO TRUCK WITH AGGRESSOR

Workers Refuse To Load War Material

MARSEILLES, Jan. 28.

The Japanese steamer "Hakusanmaru" had to sail for Yokohama to-day without a consignment of fifty tons of zinc and aluminium which the dockers refused to load as they considered it would be used for War against China.—Reuter.

"HE DIED FOR HIS NATION"

Sardar's Tribute To Volunteer Who Was Drowned

VITHALNAGAR, (Haripura), January 29.

Natvarlal Harilal Shah of Dhrangadhra, a student of the Gujerat Vidhya Pith and a volunteer of the Vithalnagar Health Department, ignorant of swimming went beyond depth in the Tapti and was drowned yesterday. His funeral took place to-day. Speaking at the funeral Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said, that those whom the Gods love die young. "Natvarlal's death in the course of national service is not be mourned but envied. Let us too pray for death while in harness as this will open the portals to life eternal."—A.P.

TOKYO.—A Foreign Office spokesman stated that the "Ladybird" incident has been settled.

Civil Disobedience Echo

Govt. Refund Confiscated Amount To Surat Firm

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Jan. 29.

The Government has ordered to repay the amount of Rs. 10,800 to the firm of Dr. Manubhai Marfatia which had been confiscated as money belonging to an unlawful fund from the said firm during the last Civil Disobedience Movement.

Exporters Faced With Heavy Loss

Japanese Spinners' Association's Decision Create Terrible Slump In Karachi

KARACHI, January 28.

The decision of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association at Osaka, to issue at lower rates exchange permits for outstanding contracts of Indian cotton, is stated to be responsible for a slump in the Karachi cotton market and it is feared that Indian cotton exporters may undergo a loss of Rs. 75,00,000. The local market is registering a decline of one rupee per maund.

The local exporters of cotton to Japan consider this decision as arbitrary and consider that the difference between the original contract prices for cotton exports and the price at which it has now been "arbitrarily" fixed works to about Rs. 75,00,000, nearly 25 per cent. of the total value of cotton contracted for by the end of last year.

PROTEST TO OSAKA

The registered cotton businessmen in Karachi have sent a common telegram to Osaka, protesting against the decision of the "Rengokai", and stated that they would refrain from effecting cotton sales to Japan "till the matter is satisfactorily settled for all concerned".

The Karachi Cotton Association, at an emergent meeting, condemned the violation of the "trade agreement" by the Japanese Association and urged the Government of India to take immediate action to restore confidence in business circles.—United Press.

"HIGHER PRICES MAY BE FICTITIOUS"

Trade Commissioner At Tokyo Says Assurance Is Satisfactory

NEW DELHI, January 29.

The Indian Trade Commissioner at Tokyo, states a 'communique', has wired to the Government of India:—

"The Indian cotton exporters were informed by their buyers under instructions from the Cotton Control Association, that for the cotton to be shipped under 1937 contract an exchange permit will be issued at the current market rates, and the difference between the markets rates and contract prices will be allowed remittance at some future date, when exchange is available. Indian exporters became alarmed as no definite guarantee for the remittance of difference was forthcoming. A deputation of Indian exporters interviewed the Exchange Control authorities in Tokyo last Tuesday. They have been assured that, provided the sale transaction is proved 'bonafide', exporters may ship not only the actual quantity shown in the permit but even less if the permit amount falls short of contracted prises. The assurance is satisfactory, though apprehension based on past experience exists as to what evidence will be considered adequate by authorities. It has been explained that payment at the market rates was decided by the authorities, as it was feared that higher prices may be fictitious and used as device for transference of funds abroad, in contravention of the Exchange Control Law.

Other imports from India are not affected".—United Press.

CABLE ITEMS

MONTREAL.—The death has occurred of the newspaper proprietor Lord Atholstan.

A Reuter's special message from London states that M. D. Peterson, who was recently appointed Ambassador at Baghdad has been appointed Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

DICTATOR RAJ IN GREECE

Opposition Party Leaders Deported To An Island

ATHENS, Jan. 28.

Fifteen party leaders including three officers who were arrested have been deported to an island after the discovery of "subversive activities and a plot to assassinate General Metaxas" and will be detained there for one year.

The action follows the publication of proclamation of absolute dictatorship in Greece by the Prime Minister General Metaxas.

All is quiet here.—Reuter.

AMERICAN UNEMPLOYED LIST SWELLS!

WASHINGTON, January 29.

A substantial increase in the American unemployed, during December is shown in calculations of the National Industrial Conference Board, which states that the number of unemployed last month, was 8,998,000 compared with 7,709,000 in November, 6,437,000 in October and 7,789,000 in December last year.—Reuter.

TRADE PACT WITH CANADA

U. S. Govt. To Open Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

Mr. Cordell Hull has announced the United States Government's formal intention to negotiate a new trade treaty with Canada.

The closing date for the submission of views by the most interested parties is March 12 and public hearings will open on April 4. No further reductions will be granted by the United States on the goods the tariff on which has already been cut by 50 per cent. in the existing trade treaty.—Reuter.

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, January 28.

Mr. Vinson's Bill calls for additional construction as follows:—

Three battleships bring the total to 18;

Two aircraft carriers bringing the total to 8;

Eight cruisers bringing the total to 47;

Twenty-five destroyers bringing the total to 147;

Nine submarines bringing the total to 58; and,

One thousand naval aeroplanes bringing the total to three thousand.

The programme is estimated to require an increase of about 1,200 officers and 20,000 men.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

MAHARAJA FALLS DOWN FROM HORSE

JAIPUR, January 29.

H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar fell down from his horse, while playing polo at Jaipur, with the Maharaja of Jaipur, on the occasion of an "At Home", in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Lothian, Resident, Rajputana Agency, who came to Jaipur, to-day, on an official visit.

The horse rolled down, throwing the Maharaja violently. He was at once removed to the hospital, where an X-ray examination revealed a minor fracture of the collar bone. His condition is not serious.—A.P.

Indian Independence Is Vital Problem For The World

PRESIDENT JAWAHARLAL'S MESSAGE TO LONDON CELEBRATIONS

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

The following is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's message to the Independence demonstration to be held in London on January 30, 1938:—

"I welcome the demonstration organised for Indian Independence in London. The independence of India has become a vital problem not only for India but for England and the world. Only on the basis of this independence can the Indian problem be solved and only on this basis. India can contribute her proper share for the world peace. Only then can normal and friendly relations develop between India and England. To delay this inevitable solution is to add to the insecurity of the world. India can never agree to anything short of independence and real collective security. It does not mean hostility to British people but the basis of a real co-operation for peace and human progress."—A.P.

EXHIBITION OF HANDICRAFTS AND SEWING ARTICLES

Mavlankar Performs Opening Ceremony

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly performed the opening ceremony of the Exhibition of Handicrafts and Sewing Articles in the Gilder Tank Building, on Saturday evening. A distinguished audience was present on the occasion.

The Exhibition was organised under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

DANCE, DRAMA AND DIALOGUE

Seated under a Royal Shamiana the Speaker witnessed the boys and girls of the various Municipal Schools of the city performed various items of dance, drama and dialogue in an "open theatre".

The children acquainted themselves very well.

MR. KILLEDAR'S WELCOME

Mr. Killedar, the Chairman of the Schools, welcoming the distinguished President of the evening said that by consenting to preside over this occasion, in spite of great pressure of time, Mr. Mavlankar, had shown his sympathy and interest in the cause of primary education in general and vocational education in particular.

Then he referred to the efforts made by the Municipal Schools' Committee in imparting instruction in vocational subjects, and said that the vocational instruction was at present imparted to the pupils of the Upper Primary Standards of certain selected schools which were called "Central Schools." There were 10 such Central Schools for boys and 4 for girls. The subjects taught are: Carpentry, Printing, and Composing, Book-Binding, Signboard Painting and Clock Repairing for boys and sewing, embroidery, flower-making, fretwork, etc. for girls

Mr. Killedar hoped that the student would be able to look upon the craftsman work as a career as soon as he left the primary school.

THOROUGH OVERHAULING NEEDED

Honourable Mr. Mavlankar speaking in Marathi said that it would not behove him (as the Speaker) to speak in detail as educational reform would be coming up before the Assembly soon. He would only say that present-day education needed a thorough overhauling. The necessity of imparting vocational education was also patent.

BUILDING UP OF CHARACTER

Another important fact in school children was the building up of character. It depended on parents and teachers who through their example would greatly influence the child's mind in character building which was essential to make good citizens.

ARTICLES EXHIBITED

The Exhibition contains carpentry work of the Ghorapdeo, Mahim (R.C.) and Imamwada Schools. The articles exhibited include useful household furniture and have the workman's stamp on them. A printing set and a magazine printed by the Bhuleshwar School boys deserve a mention.

PAINTING AND EMBROIDERY

The painting and tailoring embroidery sections of the Khetwadi Central School find their place in the exhibition.

Last but not least comes the fine embroidery work of the various girls schools of the city (under the Municipality).

The exhibition is well worth a visit by the citizens of Bombay just to see what the younger generation of the present day are capable of turning out work.

Make Agriculturist Better Borrower Or Punctual Repayer

Danger Of Enacting Radical Law For Stamping Out Usury; Controlled Credit System Suggested

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

"Law can lay down formulas and tribunals may scale down debts and order repayment by instalments, but unless suitable provision for repayment is made and steps taken against the future growth of debt, our efforts will be in vain. Schemes of government raising loans to repay agricultural debts or giving bonds to creditors have been suggested, and perhaps a restricted use of bonds is practicable; but no reasonable person will agree to any scheme by which the burden of debt will be shifted on to the taxpayer" observed Prof. P. J. Thomas, last evening in the second of the series of lectures arranged by the Madras University on the Madras Agriculturists Debt Relief Bill.

In Other Countries.

He continued: "In certain other countries, Governments have taken a large responsibility in regard to repayment of loans, but the conditions vary fundamentally between those countries and India. What is possible in the U.S.A. with its substantial farmers borrowing almost entirely for productive purposes from banks and other organised agencies may be unsuitable in our conditions of largely improvident borrowing and speculative lending.

In this country also, there is a certain proportion of debt which can be easily refinanced by land mortgage banks and by Government loans; but, for the great majority of debtors, insolvency, transfer of land or a part thereof, easy instalments for a few years—one or other of these must be the mode of settlement. Wherever possible, claims must be brought within the capacity of the debtor to repay. To saddle a ryot with instalments ranging over more than 10 or 15 years would be too hard.

The Conciliation Board of the Central Provinces found that debtors were keen on retaining land and repaying in instalments, but soon the folly of it became patent, when inability to pay led to foreclosure and loss of land. It is better for the debtor to give up part of the land than to risk the whole property. In some cases, giving up land and becoming a tenant is preferable. It is also possible to give the creditor a mortgage with possession terminable within a certain period.

The Tribunal must order a suitable plan, taking the various circumstances into account and the decision must be final. It would be desirable to leave to the discharged debtors a minimum holding, wherever possible, but this must not increase the fragmentation of holdings. In a good many cases, it would be best for debtors to migrate to new areas, and for this purpose, colonisation schemes must be carried out by Government.

Repayment by Instalments

In the case of those whose assets are substantially more than their liabilities, repayment may be fixed by means of instalments extending over many years. To the smaller landholders, the Government must directly lend under the Agricultural Loans Act which, in its amended form, enables takkavi to be given for the discharge of prior debts, for lending to larger landowners, the land mortgage bank must be made the principal agency. The extent of such debt in Madras is not known accurately, but whatever it may, be if is there is a fair probability that the property will yield a net income adequate for paying the instalments, there is every reason for extending the operation of the land mortgage banks and increasing their capital by selling more debentures under Government guarantee.

For carrying out such operations with facility, the procedure of the land mortgage banks may be suitably modified and the revenue collection agency may take up a larger responsibility for the recovery of instalments. The establishment of private land mortgage banks for this purpose must also be encouraged and facilities given to them for doing this work.

Measures Recommended

Various measures have been recommended for this purpose. One of this policy naturally depended upon increased offtake which, in turn, produced a higher load factor on your Works with a consequent reduction in production costs.

After certain questions were asked and answered, the Report was put to vote and carried unanimously.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 7/8 per share, free of income tax was declared.

All the directors, who were due to retire, namely, Sir Nowroji Saklatwala, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Sir Homi Mody, Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, Dinsha K. Daji, Dharamsey M. Khatau, F. F. Stileman, Ambalal Sarabhai, J. R. D. Tata, A. H. Wadia, Mathuradas Vissanji, Haridas Madhavdas, and B. P. Garg, were re-elected. Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. and Messrs. K. S. Iyer and Co. were appointed auditors.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

Election Rules Of Bassein Municipality

The following questions were asked and replied to in the Bombay Assembly:—

1. Mr. G. D. Vartak (Thana North): Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government are aware that the seats for election purposes have not been properly distributed by the Bassein Municipality;

(b) whether Government are aware that consequently the people of Papdy Ward No. 2 are continuously applying to the authorities concerned in the matter;

(c) whether Government intend to take any steps to redress this grievance of the people of Papdy Ward No. 2;

(d) whether Government are aware that the existing election rules allow the District Municipalities to include in the electoral roll Assembly Voters residing outside the Municipal limits but living within a range of 2 miles;

(e) whether Government are aware that these rules are detrimental to the interest of the Municipal rate-payers particularly of Wards Nos. 1 and 2 of the Bassein Municipality;

(f) whether Government are aware that as the neighbouring villages coming within the range of 2 miles are thickly populated and as the franchise has now been extended, outsiders are likely to outnumber the regular rate-payers,

(g) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism on this subject published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 17th June 1937;

(h) whether Government have considered the advisability of amending the election rules of the Bassein Municipality so as to safeguard the interest of the actual rate-payers?

The Honourable Mr. L. M. Patil: (a) Government find after inquiry that the seats are properly distributed except in the case of Wards III and IV where a slight readjustment would be justifiable.

(b) The people of Papdy Ward No. 11 had applied to the Collector of Thana for the transfer of a certain area from Ward No. 1 to Ward No. 11 and for the allotment of one more seat to Ward No. 11 from Ward No. IV. As the proposal was considered inequitable in view of the basis on which the present distribution of seats has been made the request was not granted.

(c) Ward No. 11 has no real grievance in regard to allotment of seats—vide reply to clause (a) above

(d) Yes.

(e) and (f) Yes. Proposals for the amendment of the election rule in question so as to remove this grievance have been called for from the Commisioner.

(g) Yes.

(h) Vide reply to Clauses (e) and (f) above.

BUILD TRAILERS FROM WRECKS

The trailer craze is storming the country. Families, dentists, salesmen and college students live in these homes-on-wheels the year 'round. Nearly every automobile owner wants and needs a trailer. Any enterprising man handy with tools can keep busy and make money in his spare time building trailers. At any auto wrecking shop is enough material to keep you busy. Buy up all the front axles and springs you can for your trailer frames. On these frames build different size bodies and paint them in attractive colours. Roll your trailers out on the side of a highway and watch them disappear down the road behind automobiles. Priests of the Paulist Order cover their parish in Tennessee by travelling in a trailer containing an altar.

DRUNK—FOR SCIENCE'S SAKE!

Eight burly lorry-drivers got themselves well drunk for the sake of science in Detroit.

Then the experts, who were testing how drink affected drivers' abilities, became doubtful about the value of the tests—it seems that everybody was a little too hilarious.

The drivers imbibed freely of beer and whisky for more than five hours, taking periodic examinations for vision, strength, alertness, etc.

The drinks, however, were public. Everybody had some, and before long it was hard to tell who was to be tested.

NEW CHEMICAL MAKES CLOTHING STAINPROOF

Clothing made of fabrics treated with a new chemical is not only protected against water, coffee and fruit-juice stains, but can be cleaned simply by a brisk shaking. Bathing suits so treated will dry almost at once, and silk dresses and sheer stockings shed rain, muddy water, and other liquids by the easy expedient of shaking them out. Usual waterproofing methods close the spaces between threads with some such material as rubber. The new chemical combines with the surfaces of the fibers, causing liquids to run off them as rapidly as from a red-hot stove. It is reported to be equally successful on wool, cotton, silk, or rayon.

Emancipation Of Serfs Of Surat

Sumant Mehta Analyses Developments

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

Interviewed regarding Sardar Patel's recent speech to the Dublas at Haripura Dr. Sumant Mehta said:—

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that the problem of tackling the question of setting free the numerous Dublas who are kept as slaves or Haris in the Surat and Navasari districts is taken in hand by many people. The Congress workers under the guidance of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel can do an immense lot if they would only keep the objective clear before their eyes. I notice that other young men have started creating a strong public opinion on this question.

We have firstly to bring pressure on the Dhaniama or the slave holder to release the slave because it is a disgrace to our Swaraj to continue this barbarous system. Categorically and without any condition the slaves must be set free. It is a matter of great pain and surprise to me that neither the Mahatma nor Sjt. Vallabhbhai give definite instructions to this effect and thus they expose themselves to the leftist criticism that they desire much more to protect the interests of the rich or middle class farmers than to do justice to these extremely miserable, uneducated starving slaves.

Secondly we have to enact laws that would make it criminal for any one to hold another human being into slavery. It may also be necessary (b) to give facilities to the slaves to declare themselves insolvent (c) and finally to prevent any civil court from punishing a Hali or Serf to imprisonment in case the court is satisfied that the man has neither money nor property.

Thirly, the Government must appoint for a short period an officer to see that all Halis are freed and that they are re-employed as wage-earning independent workers.

I very mucn appreciate the social work which is done to giving the serfs education, to induce the Dublas to give up alcoholic drinks and unnecessary marriage expenses. All this reformist work will take years to change their condition. Let no social reformer cheat himself or others into the belief that their work will emancipate the slave even within Twenty years.

It is a pitiful delusion to imagine that much good can be done to the slaves by calling them Halapati (owners of the plough). As a matter of fact no Hali ever is an owner of the plough. He only holds it for and in the interests of his master, the slave-owner. It is untruth to call such a man a Halapati, he is only a Hala-dhar, a plough holder or a driver. It is an obvious untruth to call them Halapati, and I hope the name is not invented to dupe or mislead the world and the slave. That would be like adding insult to injury.

Let the Congress-minded men take courage in both hands and free the serfs; I am perfectly sure that there will not be any economic upheaval. I am confident that the Congressmen of the affected districts and social workers will set to work to temporarily house the serfs if they are stranded and to find them work or labour for maintenance.

I have written to Gandhiji and his Secretary several times. I wish he had been well enough to discuss the matter with me.

Around The Courts

Investors Bureau Case

Cashier Cross-Examined By Defence Counsel

Mr. K. F. Nariman, appearing for Max Davidson, ons of the accused in the Investors Bureau case cross examined at length, Mr. Sankar N. Kaikini, cashier of the Bureau, when the hearing of the case was resumed on Saturday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Max Davidson and Gerald Mitchell, partners of the Investors Bureau, stand charged with cheating and criminal misappropriation in respect of about Rs. 1,75000.

Charges on three counts have already been framed against the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, Mr. Kaikini stated that he joined the Investors Bureau in June, 1936. as a cashier and served there for nearly eleven months. During that period the accounts of the Bureau were maintained in a business-like manner and cash books were regularly kept. All the moneys received from the clients were duly entered in the cash book and regular receipts were given to the clients.

During the time witness was in the Bureau he did not hear of any complaints from the clients.

Witness further stated that the account books of the Bureau showed that regular 'bona fide' business to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs was done during the period. The accounts were audited by a well-known firm of auditors. Tbout twelve men were employed in the office.

"Mountain of Mole Hill"

Mr. Nariman, at this stage, stated that the prosecution had alleged that big staff was maintained in the Bureau.

The Magistrate remarked that Mr. Nariman was making a mountain out of a mole-hill.

Witness, answering Mr. Nariman, further stated that the Bureau under-wrote two or three well-known companies including the Associated Advertisers Ltd., and the Federal Standard.

Mr. Nariman:—These companies are doing good business.

Witness:—They are running now.

The Bureau also did business through brokers in Calcutta, Rangoon, London and other places. In Bombay they did share business through the following brokers:—Devkaran Nanji, Batlibhai and Karanji and E. P. Mody.

Witness could not say about the profits which the Bureau made or the Commission they rieceived.

The business put by the Bureau through Devkaran Nanji was about Rs. 13 lakhs. The Bureau did cash as well as forward business. As a general practice, the shares were purchased in the name of the Bureau.

Ryder's Share.

Witness further stated that Ryder was one of the partners of the Bureau, and he severed his connections in April, 1937. In all he was paid Rs. 71,184 from the Bureau. Before Ryder's severance from the firm, the share of Davidsons and Mitchell in the business was annas four each in the rupee. Witness admitted that there was a great fall in the value of shares in April, 1937.

Magistrate:—What about the prices now? (laughter).

Witness further stated that due to the sharp fall in the value of share the banks refused credit facilities to the Bureau up to May 27, 1937. There was nothing irregular and shady about the Bureau business. Continuing, witness stated that a sum of Rs. 11,000 and a large number of shares were held now by the official assignee on behalf of the Bureau. The Bureau had about 500 clients.

Kasablakar, who was arrested last evening on a charge of theft was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day.

Accused stole some electric materials valued at Rs. 15 from a building, under construction at Matunga.

The Magistrate ordered him to be remanded into Police custody till February 5.

Mohammed Hallin was arested by the Nagpada police yesterday on a charge of administring Dhatura poison.

He was put up before the Magistrate this morning at Mazagaon Court, and was ordered to be remanded into police custody till February 12.

Future Of Hindustani Seva Dal

DR. HARDIKAR ON TASK BEFORE VOLUNTEERS OF THE ORGANISATION

The following statement was made by Dr. N. S. Hardikar after taking the possession of the Seva Dal training Academy at Bagalkot. on the 26th Januarv, the Independence day:—

In 1932 the Dal was declared illegal along with many other National institutions and it was very recently after the acceptance of Office by the Congress that the ban was removed from the Dal. The Government of Bombay are to-day giving us back the Seva Dal buildings at Bagalkot with the sum of Rs. 307 towards its repairs.

FUTURE OF DAL.

I am now taking possession of these buildings under the instructions of the President of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I am fully aware of my responsibilities in doing so. Thousands of workers whom we trained and who worked with me for a number of years have during the last six years taken to different spheres of life and I doubt how many of them will come back to work with me. Though from the very inception the course of training was intended to suit the requirements of the Congress organisation, still now under the altered conditions and specially when our vision is directed more towards our rural population, our course of training will have to undergo substantial changes. Our workers will have to adapt themselves to rural condition and they must know the subjects which will help to improve the social and economic conditions of the village population. I am fully aware of this. I have already received many suggestions regarding the new course of training and the methods to be followed. I hope to prepare a full course very shortly with the help of workers all over the country. Truth and non-violence are from the beginning the sheet anchors of this organisation and they will remain so even in future. With the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi and the other leaders I feel confident that I shall revive the organisation and be able to supply disciplined and trained and expert workers to the country. I need not say that I depend in the first place for my success on the workers of this province because, it was in this province alone its work was first started.

I must confess that for want of funds and suitable instructors, I can not start a training camp immediately, so for the present, until we meet at Haripura and decide, I am handing over the charge of these buildings to Mr. Hanmantrao Kowjalgi, Secretary A. I. S. A. Karnatak branch and the representative of the All-India Village Industries Association for Karnatak with authority to use the buildings for the purposes of the two associations. However the buildings and the open site may be used by the local youths for physical training under the guidance of the local organisers of the Seva Dal to be appointed in this behalf.

4 Shows To-day at 2, 5, 8 & 10-30 p. m., of
PRABHAT'S 1st Social
"THE UNEXPECTED"
Now in its 17th WEEK
AT
KRISHNA

PLAZA DADAR.
A M.. G. M. Miracle Picture
With 1000 new thrills
"TRADER HORN"
(New re-edited Talkie)
DAILY: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
On Sat., Sun. and Holidays
AT 3-30 p.m.

Monday, AMAVAS MATINEE
at 2-30 P.M.
FOURTH POPULAR WEEK
GENERAL FILMS
Historical Masterpiece
CHANDRARAO MORE
PEOPLE COME TO ENJOY IT IN CROWDS !
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Four Shows To-day: 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45
Hear 'Chandrarao More' Songs on TWIN Records.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 14, 1994
Muslim: Zilquad 27, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 27, 1307
Hightide: 11-18
Lowtide: 5-43 17-18
Sunrise: 7h 14m
Sunset: 6h 31m.

Monthly Flag Salutation ceremonies in different wards.

KAMGAR NAGAR SEVAK MANDAL.

Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary to the Premier, will address the Kamgar Nagar Sevak Mandal Volunteers to-day (Sunday) in the Jamboree Maidan, Worli.

TENANTS' LEAGUE ELECTIONS IN 'G' WARD

The general elections of the 'G' (Dadar) Ward Tenants' League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the office of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee opposite the Dadar Railway Station (B. B. and C. I.).

PATHARE PRABHUS SOCIAL GATHERING

The third social gathering of the Pathare Prabhus of the North of Bombay will be held at Wanmali Hall, Chhabildas Road, Dadar, to-day at 4 p.m. Mr. T. D. Dhairyawan will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, Swami Satchidnandji will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day at 5-30 p.m. on "Hindu Sanghatana". Mr. S. D. Sethia will preside.

YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the League, Dr. M. R. Shetty will give a talk on "The organization of youth movements" to-day at 5-30 p.m. at the office of the League, Empire Automobiles Building, opposite Charni Road, Railway Station.

SAVARKAR SATKAR

Under the joint auspices of Savarkar Satkarechchu Vidyarthi Mandal and Bombay Vidyarthi Savarkar Satkar Mandal, Sjt. Vinayakrao Savarkar will be honoured at Krishna Cinema Charni Road to-day at 9 a.m. (S.T.). Acharya P. K. Atre will preside.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the newly-elected members of the managing committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-0 p.m., to elect the office bearers in the committee's offiec.

C. K. PRABHU SNEHASAMMELAN

The Snehasammelan will be held at Dadar to-day (Sunday) the 30th inst., at 8-30 a.m., in the 'C. K. Prabhu Dnyatigriha' and at 3 p.m., in the 'Kitte Bhandari Aikyavardhak Mandali Hall', Gokhale Road, North.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Culture of Concentration" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Stage Door
KATHARINE HEPBURN · GINGER ROGERS
ADOLPHE MENJOU
with
GAIL PATRICK · Constance Collier · Andrea Leeds · Samuel L. Hinds · Lucille Ball

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Road Back". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"First Lady". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Non-Stop New York". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Watan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Mukti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kissan Kanya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"It's Love I'm After". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Trader Horn". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

REGAL—"Stage Door". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Vidyapaty". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Live, Love and Learn". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST-END—"Nightingale". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

A meeting of the workers and well wishers of All-Bombay Balkan-Ji-Bari Centres will be held to-day (Sunday) at "Gulistan", 1st Floor, 7th Road, Khar at 4 p.m., (S. T.).

COORG ASSOCIATION

The Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Coorg Association, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m., at 104, Hindu Colony, 4th Lane, Dadar.

BANDRA GYMKHANA

To-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m., at the Bandra Gymkhana a talk on "Catholic Culture" will be given by Rev. Fr. Roque Pereira, L.M.E., L.Ph., followed by slides depicting scenes from Ceylon

SHREE BHATIYA UDYOGALAYA

An annual gathering of Shree Bhatiya Udyogalaya will be held at Kolbhat Lane Mahajan Wadi to-morrow (Monday) at 5 p.m., (S. T.), under the presidentship of Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji, J. P.

MARXIST LEAGUE

A meeting of the Marxist League will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Servants of India Society when Com. A. R. Desai will initiate the discussion on "How to Combat Federation". The discussion will commence at 9 a.m., sharp.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings to-day (Sunday) in the premises of Anjuman e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m., to 6 p.m., (S. T.)

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society Dr. Sigal, will deliver a lecture on "Causes of your success and failure in 1938", at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 4-30 p.m., to-day (Sunday). Non-believers of Astrology are specially invited.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

To-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Jinnah Hall (Congress House) Sjt Kaka Kalelkar will address a public meeting under the auspices of the above Sabha and distribute certificates and prizes to the successful candidates. Smt. Sarojini Devi Naidu will take the chair.

Flag-Salutation At Congress House

The Monthly Flag Salutation ceremony, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, when Sjt. Waman Mukadam M.L.A. will unfurl the national flag.

Mr. Nariman To Preside Over Tenants Meeting

A public meeting of the tenants will be held at the Mazdoor Maidan (Mominpura, Ripon Road) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in order to voice public opinion for reduction of house-rent by 50 per cent and for adult franchise.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will deliver in English, a Public Lecture to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m., at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, on "The Wonders of Astronomy",—Our Neighbour Planets, Part II with Film-slides Demonstration.

THE KARNATAK SANGH

Under the auspices of the Sangha a programme of Vocal Music by Prof. B. P. Bevur (District Bijapur) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m., in Marzilla Bungalow (first floor), Opp: Palan Sojpal Building, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MARATHA KSHATRIYA VIDYA VARDHAK MANDAL

The twentieth annual meeting of the Maratha Kshatriya Vidya Vardhak Mandal Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Municipal Schools Committee Building, Gilder Tank, Lamington Road, under the presidentship of Mr. S. D. Manchekar (Trustee).

SOUTH KANARA PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE

There will be a Physical Culture performance by Prof. Shesappa's Pupils of the South Kanara Physical Culture Institute, in aid of the Shivaji Physical Culture Institute of Mangalore, to-day (Sunday) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall from 8 to 11 p.m., (S. T.).

"F" WARD FLAG SALUTATION

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee the monthly National Flag Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at Lal Maidan, Lal Baug. Sjt. Govindrao H. Deshpande (M.L.A., from Nasik), will unfurl the Flag, when Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, (M.L.A.), Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Sjt. S. S. Batliwala and other prominent leaders will speak.

BOMBAY SEPOYS UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Office Sepoys' Union, a meeting of the Sepoys will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Mangrol Mansions, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. G. P. Hatheesing will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar, F. M. Pinto, Y. G. Karkera, and Hegde.

SUBURBAN STUDENTS' UNION

An ordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Students' Union, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Municipal School Building, Corner of 7th and 12th Roads, Khar, to consider the following agenda:

(1) Consideration of the situation arising out of the All-India Students' Conference.

(2) To elect members for the "Village Survey" and "Literary Campaign" to be arranged by B. P. S. F.

(3) Future plan of work.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Freedom of India is essential to world peace "will be the subject for a Public Debate at 10 a.m. to-day.

Mr. T. K. Menon will propose and Mr. K. Ranganekar will lead the opposition.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

To-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Jinnah Hall (Congress House), Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar will address a public meeting under the auspices of the above Sabha and distribute prizes and certificates to the successful candidates. Smt. Sarojini Devi will preside. All interested are cordially invited. Successful candidates are requested to be present at 2-30 p.m.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS ELECTION

Polling To Take Place On Feb. 6.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Girgaum District Congress Committee write:—

As per resolution of the Girgaum District Congress Committee adopted at its meeting on Saturday the 29th January the election of the 25 members of the Council for the current year which could not be held on 16th January 1938, will be held under Rules 7 and 8 (a) of Article II of the Constitution of the B. P. C. C. at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, on Sunday the 6th February 1938.

The election will be by ballot and the polling will be open from 12 noon to 6 p.m. (S.T.). Sixty candidates have been duly nominated for election to the 25 seats on the Council. The voting will be according to the distributive system.

Detailed information about the candidates, voting, etc., will be published later.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri M.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BHARAT SEVADAL MANDIR

An annual general meeting of the Bharat Sevadal Mandir, Dadar, will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Soonawalla Building, Dadar Main Road in Mandir's Hall. All members are requested to be present

BILLAVA FRIENDS' UNION

The eighth annual gathering of the Billava Friends' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road. It will be a whole day function and the proceedings will commence at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.), by Prof. Kashinathrao Phatak of Shri Datta Sangit Vidhyalaya, Lal Baug

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

Under the auspices of the above, Mr. L. M. Satoor, Member of the Camp Education Society Building Fund Committee of Poona, will speak on "The Role of Andhras in Military of Western India during the 18th century", to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Rai Bahadur Bhagla Hall, Wadala Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 31st lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—

To-day at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jinnah Hall (Congress House), Sjt Kaka Kalelkar will address a public meeting under the auspices of the Sabha and distribute certificates and prizes to the successful candidates. Smt. Sarojini Devi Naidu will preside.

All interested are cordially invited.

Successful candidates are requested to be present at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
KAY FRANCIS
—it's a comedy knockout with a Capitol KAY!
"FIRST LADY"
A Warner Bros. picture
ADDED ATTRACTION:
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m. ONLY
The Prince of Conjurors—
SIRDANI
(By Courtesy: Taj Mahal Hotel)
The Man who has baffled SCOTLAND YARD!!

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, Fort, of complete bungalow furniture, Grandfather chiming hall clock, English billiard table, Remington portable typewriter, Zunda Cabinet, Ice refrigerator, Chesterfield sets, H. M. V. cabinet gramophone, Singer machine, Remington typewriter, safe, Zula sofa cabinet, bronze figures, wrist watches, harmonium, dining table and chairs, etc.

When Wife and Husband Differ

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

BARUA

Thinks it is

'MUKTI'

Do YOU Agree?

SEE NEW THEATRES'

"MUKTI"

and then decide

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 2-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON

TALKIES. LAMINGTON RD.

14TH GLORIOUS WEEK

TO-DAY

SHOWS Nos. 304—307

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Great Social Picture

Jeevan Prabhat

Starring

DEVIKA RANI

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IS STILL BOMBAY'S SILVER SCREEN'S IRRESISTIBLE ATTRACTION

3 SHOWS: 5-30, 8, 10-30

Matinee To-day and To-morrow 2-45

ZENANA SHOW Every Thursday at 1-30 p. m. until further change

MINERVA TALKIES

Suburbs Reaffirm Their Faith In Independence

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE-PARLE, Thursday.

The Suburban District celebrated Independence day by Prabhat Pheries and flag salutations and meetings addressed by prominent leaders. At Vile-Parle, the local Congressmen assembled in the early morning at Gandhi Chowk and led Prabhat Pheri through various thoroughfares and it terminated in Chhavni Compound, when Sjt. Jayramdas Doulatram performed the flag salutation ceremony. In a brief speech he explained the importance of the Flag and asked them to hold its honour high in the world.

MRS. NAIDU AT SANTA CRUZ

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu performed a similar function on the Colony ground at Santa Cruz and appealed to all to close up the ranks and fight for the redemption of the Mother in Bondage.

REVENUE MINISTER AT GHATKOPER.

The Hon. Mr. Morarjee Desai exorted the Ghatkoper residents to reaffirm the pledge and resolve to ontribute their mite and bring the motherland nearer its goal. He said that the acceptance of Ministry did not mean that the struggle had terminated. It only meant that they have simply changed the tacties and were consolidating their ranks. He asked them to be ready for any further sacrifice that the country demanded of them.

AT MALAD.

Mr. Waman Mukadam explained to the Malad audience the growth and the development of Congress policy and said that there is a divine hand leading India to her destined goal of Independence. He urged the audience to join Congress ranks.

Similar meetings were held throughout talukas of the district, such as Versova, Chembur, Mulund, Khar, Kurla etc., and at all these places huge crowds reiterated their resolve to win India's Independence.

WAVE OF HUNGER-STRIKES

Last Batch Of Victims Of Imperialism Must Be Rescued

Messrs. S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar and Ajay Kumar Ghosh have issued the following:—

The mass hunger-strike in the Andamans in August last gave a new impetus to the campaign for the release of political prisoners. There were country-wide demonstrations which even resulted in clashes and arrests as in Calcutta and recently in Delhi. But imperialism has had to yeild in the face of the insistent will of the people. Eleven hundred detenus in Bengal have been released. The Andaman prisoners have been repatriated to a man. The Congress Ministries have released several old fighters for freedom and set free a number of detenus. But the battle is by far not yet won.

The new wave of hunger-strikes in the various jails of the Punjab, Bengal and U.P. should serve as a reminder to those who want us to forget and wait.

Thirteen repatriated Andaman prisoners, among whom are old and veteran revolutionaries like Gurmukh Singh, are on hunger-strike in the Punjab jails for the last 15 days. In Bengal several hundred still continue to rot in jails and in detention camps. Those who have been released are not yet free from the harassment of the Bengal police. Several repatriated Andaman prisoners are once again on hunger-strike in the Bengal jails. In the U.P. 13 politicals have also declared their resolve to follow in the footsteps of their comrades in the Punjab and Bengal.

In their memorandum to the Government, the Punjab hunger-strikers remind us that apart from the Punjab and Bengal and even Assam, "all political prisoners have not been released even in the Congress Provinces. There are 7 in Bihar, 6 in Madras, and 5 in Bombay". With the slogan of "Liberty or Death" on their lips these comrades have entered to a grim battle. "We appeal to our countrymen", they declared, "to take up the cause of liberty. Is it not the time to do it? Without sacrifice nothing is achieved. We on our part are ready to pay the price of liberty".

Is not our duty clear? The last batch of the victims of imperialist terror must be rescued from the slow torture and the certain death which awaits them if they are not forthwith released. A strongly united effort is needed to complete the work so splendidly begun by the mass hunger-strike of the Andaman prisoners in August last. Diplomatic negotiations bear no fruits unless there is the backing of the will of the masses and their struggle. A renewed country-wide campaign of mass demonstrations and agitation is the need of the hour.

We propose that all the Political Prisoners' Relief and Aid Societies which exist in different provinces, together with the Civil Liberties Union and the Indian National Congress should unite in launching an all-India campaign. We suggest that Comrade Baba Sohan Singh and others who are in charge of the Political Prisoners' Relief Association in the Punjab, and who are themselves veteran revolutionaries grown grey through years of incarceration in the cause of our country's freedom, should lead a tour agitating round the whole of India. The presence of these venerable figures at the head the campaign for the release of the remaining prisoners will give it a striking character. Every city and town they visit, must organise mass processions and demonstrations and pass resolutions never to rest until the last patriot is out of the prison walls. We suggest that the question of this all-India tour should be discussed by the various organisations, and decided upon as soon as possible. The tour inaugurating a chain of country-wide demonstrations should start, if possible, before Haripura, leading to a specially organised "Release the last prisoner" Rally at Haripura.

All-India Kisan Committee

BOMBAY, January 29.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha has issued the following:—

An urgent and most important meeting of the A. I. K. C. will be held on the 16th February 1938 at 10 a. m. at Haripura (Gujerat) in the office of the Gujerat Provincial Kisan Committee to consider the situation created by the attack on the Kisan Sabha and the left forces on behalf of the right-wing leadership of the Congress and its allies. Some changes in the Kisan Sabha election time table also will have to be considered. Members are requested to attend positively.

ASIAN LIFE CASE

Jamnadas Mehta And Fozdar File Statements

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. C. G. Fozdar tendered written statements to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which they were charged under Sec. 409, 417 and 109 I. P. C. and under Sec. 35 of the Indian Assurance Company Act in respect of the actuarial report of the Asian Life Assurance Company for the period 1st July 1921 to December 31, 1925.

Mr. Chhotalal I. Parekh, the complainant charged the two accused as the director and manager of the Asian Life Assurance with having presented an actuarial report before the shareholders knowing the same to be false, being based upon false balance sheets and with having thereby induced the shareholders to declare dividends and bonus to the policy-holders not warranted by the actual state of affairs.

CHARGE OF "ILL-WILL."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta pleading not guilty to the charges stated that the prosecution was maliciously launched against him by the complainant, who bore "ill-will" against him as he (Mr. Mehta) turned down the complainant's proposal to have his son as one of the directors of the Asian Life Assurance Company. The charges, he stated were false and not proved by facts. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Fozdar, also pleading not guilty made a similar statement.

The referee had given a number of dubious decisions against the visiting side, which drew some catcalls from their small body of supporters. Stopping the game, the referee argued back heatedly.

"Keep your shirt on, ref!" shouted one of the home supporters.

"He can't! It's already on the home team!" jeered another away follower.

WELLINGTON

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SUNDAY MORNING SHOW: AT 10 A. M.

"ESCAPADE"

with

WILLIAM POWELL & LOUISE RAINER

THE BROADWAY

KHODADAD CIRCLE; KINGSWAY—DADAR

DAILY 3 SHOWS: 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Stirring Drama of Men who fought in the Great War! But what happened when they returned home?

UNIVERSAL'S Super Epic:—

THE ROAD BACK

—A MIGHTY SEQUEL TO

"All Quiet on the Western Front"

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW: AT 10-30 A.M.

A Stirring Serial of High Tension "THE PRIATE TREASURE"

Starring: RICHARD TALMADGE

The Cow And Muslims

MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION OF MAHATMA'S VIEWS

"M.D." writes in "Harijan":—

A friend has sent me the following purporting to be an extract from Gandhii's writings (or speeches?) published in the "Muslim Review" of July 1937, at page 35:

"One must not be under the misapprehension of regarding the Hindu people being insensible to the outrageous flouting of their susceptibilities on the continuance of cow-slaughtering. I know they are nursing the wrong under the present state of things due to British domination, but there is not a single Hindu throughout the length and breadth of India who does not hope of blotting out one day the practice of cow-slaughter from the sacred soil of India or who would, quite against the spirit of Hinduism as I understand it, scruple to use even the sword against the Muslims and the Christians in order to forcibly stop this practice.—Mr. Gandhi."

He also says that some of the Urdu papers in the U.P. are writing against Gandhiji and the Congress on the basis of the above, that this supposed extract was referred to repeatedly in the recently held Conference of the Hindu Mahasabha at Poona, and that Sjt. Chintamani Kale, president of the Conference, very strongly supported the sentiment in the extract.

A PURE INVENTION

Now this supposed extract is, I have no hesitation to say, a pure invention for the purpose of stirring up strife between the two communities. I have been with Gandhiji for the last 20 years and more (barring the period of part of our imprisonments) and I have never known Gandhiji to make such a statement. But in order to make myself doubly sure I showed the extract to him, and he said he could not only never have written or spoken these sentiments, but he had not even had them in the remotest corner of his mind. As a matter of fact, he had throughout been fighting the attitude revealed in this extract, as will be evident from a series of extracts I give below from his writings.

"Hindus may not compel Mussalmans to abstain from meat or even beaf-eating..... To attempt cow protection by violence is to reduce Hinduism to Satanism and to prostitute to a base end the grand significance of cow protection.... The Hindus can protect the cow only by developing the faculty for dying, for suffering The only chance Hindus have of saving the cow in India from the butcher's knife, is by trying to save Islam from the impending peril and trusting their Mussalman countrymen to return nobility, i.e., voluntarily to protect the cow out of regard for their Hindu countrymen.... I have heard that at big fairs if a Mussalman is found in possession of cows or even goats, he is at times forcibly dispossessed. Those who claiming to be Hindus thus resort to violence, are enemies of the cow and of Hinduism." (Young India, May 18, 1921)

CONGRESS BY LOVE

"It must be an article of faith for every Hindu that the cow can only be saved by Mussalman friendship. Let us recognise frankly that complete protection of the cow depends purely upon Mussalman goodwill. To carry cow protection at the point of the sword is a contradiction in terms. Rishis of old are said to have performed penance for the sake of the cow. Let us follow in the footsteps of the Rishis, and ourselves do penance, so that we may be pure enough to protect the cow and all that the doctrine means and implies." ("Young India", June 8, 1921).

"The way to save the cow is not to kill or quarrel with the Mussalman. The way to save the cow is to die in the act of saving the Khilafat without mentioning the cow..... I make bold to assert, without fear of contradiction, that it is not Hinduism to kill a fellow-man even to save the cow. Hinduism requires its votaries to immolate themselves for the sake of their religion i.e., for the sake of saving the cow."—("Young India", July 28, 1921).

"Cow protection means conquering the Mussalmans by our love."—("Young India", October 6, 1921).

ADVICE TO HINDUS

The cow-protection was not to be made a condition precedent to Hindus' helping the Mussalmans in the Khilafat cause, Gandhiji made abundantly clear in a series of articles. I shall take but one extract:

"I am as eager to save the cow from the Mussalman's knife as any Hindu. But on that very account I refuse to make my support of the Mussalman claim on the Khilafat conditional upon his saving the cow. The Mussalman is my neighbour. He is in distress. His grievance is legitimate, and it is my bounden duty to help him to secure redress by every legitimate means in my power, even to the extent of losing my life and property. That is the way I can win permanent friendship with the Mussalmans..... But one observes a spirit of impatience in the part of the Hindus. In our eagerness to protect the cow we seek to legislate through Municipalities and get resolutions passed by Mussalman meetings I would urge my Hindu countrymen to be patient..... We must let the Mussalmans solve the problem in their own way. My advice to my Hindu brethren is. "Simply help the Mussalmans in their sorrow in a generous and self-sacrificing spirit without counting the cost and you will automatically save the cow."—("Young India" August 4, 1920)

THE COW AND RIOTS

The following occurs in Gandhiji's historical essay in "Hindu-Muslim Tension, Its Cause and Cure," written long after the Khilafat had ceased to be a live issue:

"Hindus and Mussalmans prate about no compulsion in religion. What is it but compulsion, if Hindus will kill a Mussalman for saving a cow? It is like wanting to convert a Mussalman by force.....

Though I regard cow protection as the central fact of Hinduism, central because it is common to classes as well as masses, I have never been able to understand the antipathy towards the Mussalmans on that score. We say nothing about the slaughter that daily takes place on behalf of Englishmen Our anger becomes red-hot when a Mussalman slaughters a cow. All the riots that have taken place in the name of the cow have been an insane waste of effort. They have not saved a single cow, but they have on the contrary stiffened the backs of the Mussalmans, and resulted in more slaughter.... Hindus commit more sin if they cannot prevent cowslaughter at the hands of Mussalmans, and they do sin grievously when in order to save the cow they quarrel with the Mussalman." — ("Young India" May 29 1924).

THE ECONOMIC SIDE

On the subject of legislation, he said:

"Even a Hindu State may not prohibit cow slaughter for purposes considered to be religious by any of its subjects, without the consent of the intelligent majority of such subjects, so long as such slaughter is conducted in private and without any intention of provoking or giving offence to Hindus..... But in my opinion the economic side of the cow question, if it is properly handled, automatically provides for the delicate religious side. Cow slaughter should be and can be made economically impossible, whereas unfortunately of all places in the world it is the sacred animal for the Hindus which has become the cheapest for slaughter."—("Young India", July 7, 1927).

"I know what would spare the Hindus' feeling in the matter of the cow. It is nothing short of complete "voluntary stoppage of cow slaughter by Mussalmans, whether for sacrifice or for food. The Hindu 'Dharma' will not be satisfied if some tyrant secured by force of arms immunity of the cow from the slaughter."—("Young India", January 1, 1928).

Gandhiji's later writings on cow protection deal exclusively with the economic aspect of it, and have nothing to do with the question of Hindu-Muslim relations. Let any reader read these extracts and judge for himself if he who wrote them could ever bring himself to write the grotesque extract under notice. Will those who have invented the paragraph confess their error, or produce reasons for fathering on Gandhiji a statement which he has never made?

Picketing In Birla Mills

4,500 Workers Out Of Work

(From A Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

To-day is the 3rd day of the strike. Strike situation is quite unchanged and there is complete hartal in Birla Cloth Mills. Peaceful picketing is going on day and night in spite of the extreme foul weather. There has been some stray assaults on the workers by some goondas. There is elaborate police arrangement but no arrest has yet been made.

In spite of registered notice sent by the workers through the Textile Labour Union, Delhi, to the managing director of the mills and to Mr. G. D. Birla himself intimating that they would go on strike unless their 12 demands were fulfilled. Mr. M. Dalmia, secretary of the Birla Mills, issued a circular that in view of the fact that notice was not given, 8 days' wages of the workers would be deducted unless they returned to work immediately. But the threat had no effect as not a single worker returned to the mills and now it is reported a general lock out in the mills has been declared. The number of the textile workers who have turned idle amounts to 4,500. There is partial strike going on in Jamuna Cloth Mill too. Workers' League is leading the strikers.

MADE BY: The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills, Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

Distributors:—BRIJMOHAN KRISHANPRASAD,
336A, Kalbadevi Road, First floor, Bombay.
Saraswati Stores Co., P. O Box No. 24, Rajkot.

RECOMMEND FIXED INCREASE

B. P. C. C. Sub-Committee's Suggestion To Textile Labour Inquiry

The Jt. Secretaries, Labour Committee, B.P.C.C., write:—

The Labour Committee of the B.P.C.C., at its meeting held on Tuesday, the 25th January, 1938, has adopted for submission to the B.P.C.C the following report of its sub-committee on the resolution of the B.P.C.C. dated the 17th January, 1938 regarding the interim increase in the wages of the mill-workers:—

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Labour Sub-Committee met on the 22nd, 24th and 25th January, 1938, and considered the resolution of the B.P.C.C. dated the 17th January, 1938, regarding the interim increase in the wages of the mill-workers to be made by the Bombay Government's Labour Inquiry Committee. The Committee discussed the various viewpoints and aspects of the subject matter of this resolution and came to the conclusion that instead of recommending the restoration of wages of a particular year, it was advisable and desirable to recommend a fixed and definite increase in the percentage of wages of the mill-workers.

The Committee deemed it necessary to make such a recommendation as it was found that by recommending an increase in wages as they were in a particular year, different and varying interpretations may be put on what the wages were in that particular year and thus render the recommendations ambiguous and impracticable.

The Committee, therefore, deemed it proper that the B.P.C.C. instead of confining its recommendations in this behalf to a particular year should indicate a definite, clear, unambiguous and fixed percentage of increase in wages of the different mill-workers according to the amount of wages paid to each worker per month.

This Committee, therefore, recommends that 25 per cent increase in wages be given to those mill-workers whose wages are Rs. 25 or less per month and 20 per cent to those whose wages are above Rs. 25. per month.

The Committee further recommends that night-shift workers be paid 10 per cent more than the day-workers for the same type of work.

POPULAR TEACHER ASSAULTED

(From A Correspondent)

At Udvada, the leading Shrine of the Parsis, Mr. D. U. Shah, a popular Teacher of the place, has been assaulted by a Carpenter Mistry.

Mr. Shah was the Senior Assistant at the Jeejibhai Dadabhai Anglo-Vernacular School for seven years, and often acted for the Head Master, during his illness or absence from Udvada.

He had to resign his post owing to differences of opinion. Mr. Shah was so popular with the students that on the eve of his leaving the school, he was presented with three addresses from the students of the school, from the Old Boys, and from his friends and admirers.

For the last year and a quarter, he has been teaching practical English in Free Sewing and English Classes at Udvada. He has also been Jt. Superintendent and Captain of Sohrab Bharucha Gymkhana at Udvada.

Considerable sympathy is felt for Mr. Shah all over Udvada.

"United Press" understands that the Federal Court will observe Summer vacation for four months, from June to September next year. Sir Maurice Gwyer, the Chief Judge will go to England during the vacation.

The Basis Of Income-Tax

STEP OR SLAB SYSTEM?

(From A Correspondent.)

One of the most important, if not the important change visualised by the Income-Tax Enquiry Committee Report which is going to form the basis of the impending legislation on Income-Tax is the substitution of the "Slab" system for the existing "Step" system. In the step system which is now prevailing in the country, the rates of tax rises by steps or grades and is levied at a single rate for the whole taxable income, —the rates being determined by the total income. For instance, under the Income Tax regulations now in force a person having an income of less than Rs. 2,000 is not liable to be taxed, but any person with a total income of Rs. 2,000 and above upto Rs. 4,999 has to pay a tax calculated at the rate of six pies in the rupee. Similarly, any person with a total income of Rs. 5,000 and above upto Rs. 9,999 has to pay a tax of 9 pies in the rupee, and so on. The rate of tax rates by steps from six pies to nine pies, one anna, one anna and four pies and so on, until the maximum rate of two annas and two pies on incomes of Rs. 1,00,000 and over comes into operation. The rates, six pies, nine pies, etc. are determined by the total income of the person. A person getting Rs. 2,100 has to pay a tax at the rate of six pies on his whole income of Rs. 2,100 and, again, a person gettting Rs. 5,500 has to pay at the rate of nine pies for the whole of his income of Rs. 5,500.

The "slab" system, which is the one recommended by the Income Tax Enquiry Committee, works on a different principle. In this system the rates on the various incomes do not rise by steps but proceed progressively and are applied to successive slabs or slices of income. For example, according to the specimen scale of rates suggested by the Committee, there is to be an exemption limit of Rs. 2,000 and below which incomes do not pay any tax, but persons having income of Rs. 2,000 and above upto Rs. 5,000 are to be taxed at the rate of nine pies in the rupee, persons with incomes ranging between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000 pay at the rate of one anna and three pies in the rupee and persons with incomes between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 two annas in the rupee and all those incomes above Rs. 15,000 at two annas six pies in the rupee. Although the system of taxation now in force in India as well as that envisaged by the Committee have an exemption limit of Rs. 2,000 below which no income is taxed, there is a considerable difference between the two in that under the existing step system, incomes of Rs. 2,000 and above have to pay tax not on the difference between Rs. 1,999 and that actually received but on the whole of the income Whereas under the slab system not only incomes below Rs. 2,000 do not pay any tax but even those getting Rs. 2,000 and above upto Rs. 5,000 pay tax only on the amount of difference between absolute tax free quantum of Rs. 1,500 and the income received. There is a still greater difference between the step and slab systems. In the slab system a person having an income of Rs. 9,800 pays no tax at all on Rs. 1,500 of his income. pays nine pies in the rupee on Rs. 3,500 of his income and one anna and three pies per rupee on Rs. 4,800, the balance of his income. Whereas under the step system the same person would be paying nine pies in the rupee for his whole income of Rs. 9,800. It may be mentioned here that the principle of slab system is, however, nothing novel to the Indian income tax system. It exists even now so far as the super tax is concerned.

MAIN DEFECT OF STEP SYSTEM

As could be easily seen, the main defect in the present step system is that it provides for taxation of the whole income at specified rate when the income exceeds over the limit and not merely the taxation of the excess over the limit at that rate. An assessee with an income of Rs. 14,999 pays Rs. 1,015 tax, whereas another with an income of Rs 15,500 pays Rs. 1,399, an increase of Rs. 384 on an increase of Rs. 501 in income. This very often leads, human beings being what they are, to various subterfuges on the part of the assessee to make it appear that his income is below a particular limit. There is of course a corresponding tendency on the part of the income-tax officials to keep the computation of the income above the limit claimed by the assessee

The entire lack of progressing in the existing system is seen by the fact (taking into account the surcharge of 1/12 also) that the proportion of tax payable for all incomes between Rs. 2,150 and Rs. 5,000 is 3.4 per cent. throughout. Similarly, between Rs. 5,333 and 10,000 the per centage is uniformly 5.1, between Rs. 10,600 and Rs. 15,000 6.8 and so on. Under the slab scale there is a steeper progression for higher incomes. Incomes (as per the specimen suggested by the Committee) of Rs. 2,150 would pay only 1.4 per cent. of the amount, incomes of Rs. 2,500. would pay 1.9 per cent., Rs. 2,700, 2.0 per cent., Rs. 3,000, 2.3 per cent., Rs. 5,000 would pay 3.3 per cent., and so on.

Practically all the chambers of commerce and the mercantile associations including the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are agreed on principle that the slab system is preferable to the prevailing step system, in as much as the former gives the smaller assessees more relief. Many of the bodies would, however, have it that the specimen scale as drafted by the Enquiry Committee is not quite suitable because the burden is not distributed evenly. The majority also appear to hold that the tax free quantum should be Rs. 2,000 and not Rs. 1,500 as recommended by the Committee. The Federation of Indian Chambers along with others hold that the Government should not utilise the slab system as source for making additional revenues. Particularly, objection is taken to raising the rates on all incomes over Rs. 9,000. They argue that there should be some reasonable limit to the incidence of the tax on higher incomes. This plea appears to be justified. According to the present scale of tax, supertax and surcharge, persons with incomes of Rs. 80,000 pay only 18.6 per cent. of the total amount while according to the new scale they would have to fork out as much as 23.9 per cent. of the total, an increase of 5.3 per cent. Nor is that all! The Indian Chamber of Calcutta in their Memorandum calculated that the present and the proposed rate on incomes of Rs. 301 lakhs amounts to 27.5 per cent. and 37.3 per cent. of the income respectively, an increase of 9.8 per cent. more!! With a view to obviating the defects, several suggestions have been put forth by the various Chambers. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, suggest that the rate of tax be graduated on successive slabs of income of Rs. 5,000 each upto Rs. 30,000 instead of applying the same rate of tax on all incomes over Rs. 15,000 as suggested by the Enquiry Committee. The Bengal Chamber, Calcutta, take exception to the entire specimen scales suggested by the Committee and go so far as to state that the Committee went beyond their scope of reference in this regard as the fixing of the rates is the business of the Government of India alone

ALLOWANCES.

Intimately connected with the basis of charge are the various allowances that are claimed on the assessment. The more important of these claims are the allowances for wife and children and life assurance premiums. In all modern countries, the married couple have higher tax free quantum than those in the state of single blessedness. Allowances are given in Great Britain for each child upto three children. The whole criterion is the "ability to pay." A married man has certainly less ability to pay than a bachelor with the same income and similarly, a married man with children has less ability to contribute to the coffers of the state than a married man with no child. The Enquiry Committee do not recommend any allowance for wife or children on the score, amongst others, that the married state is the general rule in India and the proportion of the unmarried assessees is not great enough to justify the complications that would arise as a result of such differentiation. The Indian commercial opinion is quite definite that such allowances are very necessary and ought to be given if any system of income-tax is to work equitably. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, suggest an abatement of Rs. 200 for one wife and Rs. 150 for each minor son or an unmarried daughter to maximum of Rs. 950. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry consider that in addition to whatever the other allowances there may be, married assessees should be given allowance of not exceeding 1|6th of the incomes in all cases where income is below Rs. 10,000.

The law as it exists to-day provides that an assessee could claim upto 1|6th of his income towards the payment of insurance premium. The Enquiry Committee recommend that in view of the change in basis, one half of the allowable premiums be deducted from the total income to arrive at the income assessable for income-tax. Maximum amount to be taken into account for relief should be Rs. 6,000 retaining the existing restriction to 1|6th of the total income. In the case of Hindu undivided family with more than one adult member, the maximum should be Rs. 12,000. On this point there seems to be a difference of opinion between the various business bodies. The majority, however, disagree with the view of the Committee The Federation of Indian Chambers and the majority of commercial associations are totally opposed to the restriction of any maximum whatsoever.

Adult Education Committee

Comprehensive Terms Of Reference

The Government of Bombay have appointed a committee consisting of the following members to advise them on the question of adult education:—

Dr Clifford Manshardt, A.M., D.B., Ph. D., D.D., Director, The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay.—Chairman.

Mr. K. B. Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Ahmednagar.

Miss Amy Rustomji, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Bar.-at-Law, representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

Mr. Narottam P. M. Hathising, representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

Mr. S. M. Basrur, Deputy Agent (staff), representative of the G.I.P. Railway.

Captain E. J. Austen, Staff Officer, representative of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality.

Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Organiser, Rural Reconstruction Association, Poona

Mr. Gijubhai Badheka of Daxinamurti Balmandir, Bhavnagar.

Miss Godavari Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., Servants of India Society, Bombay.

Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, M.A., Bombay.

Mr. Vaman Vasudeo Attkar, B.A., Registrar, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona.

Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, Member, Backward Class Board, Bombay.

Shaikh Muhammad Abdulgafur, Headmaster, Urdu School, Sangli.

Professor R. Choksi, Wilson College, Bombay, who will also be Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee is empowered to co-opt additional members, if considered necessary, and also to appoint Sub-Committees for the consideration of special questions like adult education for women, village libraries, use of the film or radio, etc.

The terms of reference to the Committee are:—

1. What should be the place of Adult Education in the general system of education in a country like India where literacy is very low?

2. Please state the different types of Adult Education. What should be the duties of Government in promoting the different types?

3. How should employers of labour in mills, factories, etc., be required to help Government in promoting literacy among their employees? Would it be profitable for the management of mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, etc., and for Railway workshop managements to promote adult education among their employees on the lines followed by the Paper Mills of Mundhwa (Poona)?

4. Agencies to conduct and supervise adult education. How far should Government avail themselves of the services of the School Boards and their educational staffs for adult education? Should adult education be one of the compulsory duties of School Boards?

5. Please state whether cheap books and literature for adult schools as well as for "continuation" work are already available and if so, please give a list of such books. If these books are not available, then the Committee should make suggestions as to how they can be provided.

6. Village Libraries for adults. Their organisation, maintenance and financing.

7. Place of the Magic Lantern, the Cinema and the Radio in Adult Education. How far is it possible to reorganise the present Department of Visual Instruction to enable it to take up the work?

8. Women's Adult Education—its nature and organisation.

9. The Committee should make recommendations regarding the basis on which grants-in-aid for adult education should be made.

10. Certificates for literacy attainments.

The Committee has been requested to submit its Report to Government within two months of its first meeting.

EXPERT PALMIST

Consult Prof. A. K. Bux. See him at Dubash Mansion, 1st Floor, Colaba Causeway. From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Highest Testimonials from:
Lords, Ladies, Viceroys, Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, A.D.C.'s Maharajahs, Etc., Etc.

Ban On Communist Party Must Go

Right Of Propagating Red Views Recognised In Every Civilised Country, Says Influentially Signed Manifesto

Mrs. Uma Nehru, Messrs. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A. (Central), President U. P. Congress Committee, Mohanlal Gautam, M.L.A., U.P. and Secretary, U.P. Kisan Sangh, Acharya Narendra Deo, M.L.A., ex-President, U.P.C.C. Damodar Swaroop Seth, Secretary, U.P.C.C. R.S. Pandit, M.L.A., Kapiladeo Malaviya, M.L.A., Jata Shankar, M.L.A., Devi Dutt Pant, Secretary D.C.C. Almora, B. K. Mukerjee, M.L.A., General Secretary, A.I.T.U.C. Lal Bahadur Shastri, M.L.A., Secretary, D. C. Allahabad, V. D. Tripathi, M.L.A., President D.C.C. Unao, Vijai Paul Singh, M.L.A., Meerut, Mrs. Satyavati M.L.A. Meerut, Messrs. Raj Kumar Sina, ex-Kakori Prisoner, Bansgopal, M.L.A., Fatehpur, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department A.I.C.C. Messrs. C. B Gupta, M.L.A., Lucknow, S. Mahumduzzaffar Khan, Suraj Prasad Avasthi, M.L.A., Cawnpore, Bal Krishna Sharma, President, City Congress Committee, Cawnpore, Jogesh Chatterji, ex-Kakori Prisoner, Hari Shankar Vidyarthi, Editor, The Daily Pratap, Rajaram Shastri, M.L.A., B. N. Sanyal, ex-Kakori prisoner, Mangal Singh, M.L.A., Dr. K. M. Ashraf, Secretary, Muslim Mass Contact Committee, A.I.C.C., Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, Secretary, Politics and Economics department, A.I.C.C. have issued the following statement to the press:—

The Congress Ministries in seven provinces have removed the ban on all 'bona fide' political and nationalist organisations which had been suppressed by the bureaucracy, but the ban on the Communist Party of India and its provincial and district branches continues. A prosecution of two young men on the charge of assisting the operations of this body is proceeding in the United Provinces. In Bengal several young men are being tried under the same charge and the provisions of repressive measures originally designed for the suppression of terrorist activity are now freely used both in Bengal and in the Punjab against the Communists.

It is well-known that the Communists or the Communist party do not contemplate the immediate organisation of violence. This can be proved from their writings as well as from the judgment in the several prosecutions launched against them in the past. They may believe that a radical change of the present order of society and the establishment of Socialism can be achieved only through the organisation of the toilers on the basis of the principle of class-struggle and that in this process mass violence will have to be used against those who forcibly resist the change.

RIGHT OF PROPAGANDA.

We consider that the communists should have a right to propagate their views like any other 'bona fide' political party. This right is guaranteed in other democratic countries like England, France and America. All honest persons who love liberty of thought whether they agree with Communism or not concede that in a civilised country the Communists ought to be allowed to exist as a party and enjoy the freedom to propagate their views.

Even the Allahabad High Court in its judgment in the famous Meerut case laid down that it was not criminal to hold Communist views. The guaranteeing of civil liberties requires that every citizen should not only be free to hold any political views he considers sound but should also have the freedom to persuade others to his way of thinking.

Freedom of opinion and of organisation is an elementary civil liberty, the basis of our modern civilisation, the guarantees of its safety and any further progress. We, therefore, consider that the Communists in India should have a right to exist as an open political party just as in the other democratic countries. We are of the opinion that the Congress Ministries who are commanded in the Election Manifesto of our great national organisation, the Indian National Congress, to restore civil liberties to the people, should immediately lift the ban on the provincial sections of the Communist Party and pass resolutions in the legislative Assemblies demanding from the Central Government to lift the ban from the Central All-India organisation of the Party—its Central Committee.

In doing this the Congress Ministers would be taking another bold step towards freeing the political life in our country from the shackles of imperialist repression and forging links of solidarity with a brother party which is struggling for the complete National Independence of our country.

GILANI IN BOMBAY

Mr. B. S. Gilani, Editor of "Social Order" of Allahabad and President of the All India Catholic Congress, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning.

Among those who welcomed him at the Victoria Terminus were Rev. Fr. Conget, S. J., Superior of the Bombay Jesuit Mission and Mr. Joachim Alva, President of the Nationalist Christian Party.

Mr. Gilani is a personal friend of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and it will be recalled that the Congress President issued messages through Mr. Gilani to all the Congress Christian voters in the last Assembly Elections throughout the country.

Again recently, Pandit Jawaharlal, through Mr. Gilani, forwarded a felicitous message to the Papal Legate at the Catholic Eucharistic Congress at Madras.

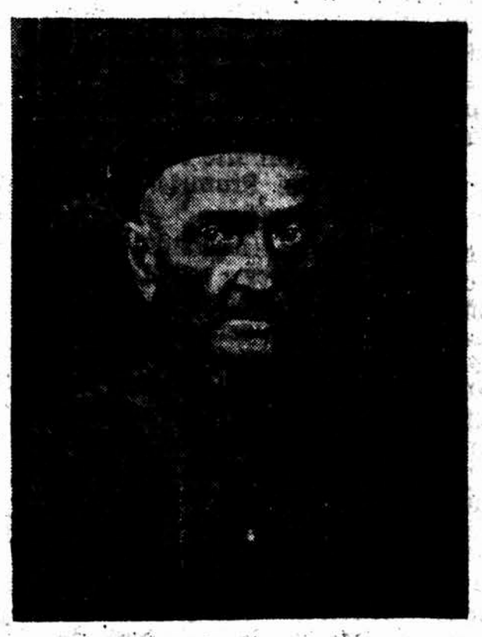
PIONEER MARATHI PUBLISHER

Mr. Yande's Birthday Celebration

The Yande Reception Mandal has issued the following appeal to the public.

The seventy-sixth birthday of Mr. Damodar Savalaram Yande, one of the pioneer and oldest publishers of Maharashtra, falls on the 3rd of March 1938.

In appreciation of the very notable services rendered by Mr. Yande during the last more than over half a century in various public capacities, such as a social worker, a writer, editor and publisher, it has been decided to honour him on the occasion of his next birthday with a public reception and present him with a purse as a help towards the successful completion of the various important publications undertaken by him at present. Mr. Yande, being a friend of all good causes, has kept himself aloof from all party strifes and was alike associated with the late Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja of Kolhapur, Dr Sir Bhalchandra, Justice Ranade and Lok. Tilak in their national activities. Mr. Yande's services to the cause of Marathi language and literature, to which he has devoted his whole lifetime, are particularly worth-mentioning; for, by publishing



SETH D. S. YANDE

more than 400 useful Marathi works till now, he has enriched the language as very few have. His activities in this connection have been always inspired by patriotic motives rather than by monetary considerations. Even at the advanced age of 75, he has undertaken to publish a comprehensive edition of the Mahabharat in 25 volumes of which 8 have so far appeared. An example like that of Mr. Yande of single, devoted and continuous service extending over a period of more than half a century of years deserves all honour and recognition and we earnestly appeal to members of the public to enlist themselves as members of the Reception Mandal and contribute their quota to this deserving cause.

Amongst others, the appeal is signed by the Chief of Aundh, the Chief of Ichhalkaranji, Justice S. S. Patkar, Sir Govind Balwant Pradhan, General Nanasaheb Shinde, the Chief of Miraj, the Hon. Dr. Justice M. R. Jayakar, Sardar Madhavraoji Kibe, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Diwan Bahadur Narayan Vithal Sayana, Rao Bahadur D. S. Padhye, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. S. Niyogi, Kondaji Pandurang Khandke and others.

An influential committee of workers, with Mr. B. V. Jadhav as the Chairman, has been formed for this purpose, with its office at Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay.

Tribute To Memory Of Prof. Jackson

Meeting In K. R. Cama Institute

A public meeting was held to-day under the auspiecs of Parsi Federal Council at K. R. Cama Oriental Institute in honour of the memory of the late Prof. Jackson of the Columbia University.

Mr. Maneckji Patel in the course of his speech as Vice President of the Council said:—

This public meeting of the Parsis is held under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council and about half a dozen other Parsi Associations. As one of the Vice-Presidents of the Council, it falls to my lot to propose Sir Hormasji Cowasji Adenwalla as the President of this meeting. But before doing so, I think it incumbent upon me to say a few words about the object of to-day's gathering.

We have met to commemorate, in all love and reverence, the genius and virtues of the late Prof. Jackson of the Columbia University, and to put on record our deep sense of grief at the death of the eminent scholar, thinker and theologian, who is the glory of the Iranian Literature and who was one of the best friends of the Parsi community.

I am in a position to speak about him from first-time knowledge, as I had the good fortune to come into close contact with him, during his first visit to Bombay, when he had delivered a series of six lectures, on the Zoroastrian religion, at the Framji Cowasji Institute.

No one can be insensible of the fact that whatever may be the differences in the view-points of the Orthodox Zoroastrians and the Parsi Reformists, in matters of religion, there is at least one sentiment in which we all acquiesce and in which we all share, and that is a sentiment of admiring gratitude to Prof. Jackson who has enriched the Zoroastrian literature by his learned publications and discourses. He was a profound and elegent scholar of the Iranian lore. Hist two great works—'Zoroaster, the prophet of Ancient Iran', and 'Persia, Past and Present' have made his name immortal amongst scholars.

By the general suffrage of the Zoroastrian world, his place has been assigned among the greatest of the Avesta scholars, and his two great works are classed among some of the best productions of theologians. He gives us a learned and lucid account of our holy and world-renowned prophet Zoroaster, the elevated position of his system of religion, and the beauties and excellences of its tenets and doctrines. Throughout the two volumes are discernible the traces of a powerful and independent mind, devoted to the search of truth.

Prof. Jackson was one of the best friends of the Parsi community, and it is in the fitness of things that to-day's meeting is to be presided over by one who has undoubtedly proved himself a great friend and benefactor of the Parsi community.

Money-lenders' Bill Goes To Committee

Measure To Control Usury Welcomed In Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bill seeking to register all money-lenders in the Presidency, whether individuals or Banks or insurance companies, was referred to a Select Committee, after it passed through the first reading in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday. The Bill will first be sent to legal authorities and commercial organisations for opinion. The Select Committee is to submit its report to the Assembly within two months.

During the discussion in the Assembly, it was suggested by members that the money-lenders, as a class, were very shrewd and would devise ways of circumventing the provisions of the Bill as they had done in the case of the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act. It was suggested that the provisions should be so stringent as to make it impossible to leave even a small loophole.

The measure was welcomed by almost all the Members of the House and it was stated that it was the first step in the right direction. But, unless radical changes were made, said a Member, it would mean that the money-lenders would control the Home Minister and not the Home Minister the money-lenders.

Discussion over the motion for the first reading of the Bill to regulate transactions of money-lending in the Province of Bombay, was resumed at the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day with Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker, in the Chair.

The Bill seeks to register all the money-lenders in the Presidency, including insurance companies and banks.

These have to obtain licences for doing business in particular areas.

They are required not to charge more than 12 per cent. interest on unsecured amounts and 9 per cent. interest on secured loans.

Molestation of debtors by creditors is sough to be made a cognisable offence.

At no time can a creditor take interest which is more than the principal.

At outset Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi presented to the House, the report of the Select Committee on the Small Holder's relief Bill.

Mr. Akhtar Hassan Mirza, speaking on the First Reading of the Money-lenders Bill desired that the creditor besides sending the statement of accounts to the debtor should also send a copy to the Registrar. He felt that giving the benefits of long term instalments would act as a hardship on the creditors.

As regards the provision for re-opening of transactions, he said that there should be inserted certain conditions, on the satisfaction of which alone transactions should be allowed to be reopened. He felt that molestation would act as a hardship on the creditors.

Mr. D. W. Raut welcomed the Bill and suggested that it should act as help more to the debtors than the money-lenders.

Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed welcomed the Bill, but felt that the rates of interest provided was too high. He suggested that the maximum interest to be allowed should be 9 per cent on unsecured loans and 6 per cent on secured loans. He felt that the measure before the house was as good as the Prohibition measure as taking loans or lending moneys was as bad a habit as drinking.

Parulekar's Speech.

Mr. S. V. Paruleker in a speech lasting nearly an hour, said that one of the main causes of agricultural indebtedness was the fraud committed by the money-lenders. These defects in the system of money-lending was sought to be removed by the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, but it had failed in its objective.

According to that Act, the Court was to disallow cases in which exhorbitant rates of interest had been charged. But the money-lenders had circumvented that provision by taking bonds for double the amounts that they actually paid. The measure before the house wanted to achieve what the previous Act had failed to do. If it did want to achieve the object that the provisions should have been more stringent. After going through the provisions of the Bill, the speaker felt that it would not achieve the object.

BIG LOOPHOLES.

Continuing Mr. Paruleker stated the provision should have been made that no suit would lie from a money-lender who had not obtained a license, and it also should have been provided that such suits would be dismissed. But the measure provided that the money-lender could obtain the license after filing the suit. In case he did get the license within a prescribed period his suit would be considered by the Court.

As regards the statement of accounts, the speaker suggested that it should be in the language of the debtor and not in that of the money-lender

The provision that at no time could the interest be more than the principal was a welcome one. But that provision could be easily overcome by the renewal of bonds. Personally, he was against any interest being charged for loans. But it might be stated that if such a provision had been made the credit of the State would be affected. Hence he was in favour of 3 per cent interest for secured loans and 4½ per cent for unsecured loans.

SOCIAL PARASITES.

The Speaker then attacked the class of money-lenders. He said these were a class who did not work, did not help society in any way and yet earned a good deal of money. He illustrated the point by saying that supposing he lent the Home Minister Rs. 100, after a year, he was entitled to Rs. 109 without having done anything for obtaining that extra nine rupees.

The only clause that he welcomed was the penalty clause making molestation cognisable. Even that provision did not go far enough. This was so because of the proviso in the clause, which does not consider the creditor going for collecting or asking for amount as molestation. He felt that unless

HUNGER-STRIKE IN NAINI JAIL

Azad Loses 21 Pounds In 13 Days

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: Jan. 29.

To-day is the 13th day of Shambhun Ali Azad's hunger-strike, who is a repatriated Andaman prisoner and is now in Naini Jail. Azad is reported to have lost 21 pounds in weight since the commencement of his hunger-strike.

It is expected that the Premier may succeed, if only inadequately, in releasing some more politicals. It appears, however that the question of release of terrorist or revolutionary prisoners has now become a matter of All-India policy and the U. P. Government may have to fall in with that policy despite its own intentions.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, has changed the dates of his tour to the Thana district. He will leave Bombay on February 5 (not on January 29) and will visit Bordi on February 6 and Palghar on February 7.

radical changes were made in the Bill by the Select Committee it would not serve the purpose for which it was meant. If radical changes were not made, it would be the money-lenders who would control the Home Minister and not he, the money-lenders.

DON'T DELAY.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala welcomed the measure as a distinct step forward. But he was against any delay in enactment. He had no objection to the Bill going to the Select Committee provided the Report came up before the present Session of the Assembly. He was absolutely against the system of money-lending. But in a capitalist structure of society, money was an essential thing. The money-lender was a product of that society and since the Government were not anxious to do away with the capitalistic structure of society, the money-lender had to thrive.

Mr. Patasker and Mr. Phadke also supported the Bill.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, according support to the Bill maintained that whatever might be done by the Government to restrict the activities of the dishonest money-lender, they as a class would survive. There was no use denying the fact that the money-lenders had done some service by helping the agriculturists.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi said that he did not want to make any statement at this stage.

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was passed.

The Home Minister then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee to report within two months. The Bills would be first circularised to commercial associations, legal authorities and courts for their opinion. These opinions would be placed before the Select Committee.

On enquiry from Mr. Paruleker, the Home Minister stated that the Bill would be sent to the Peasants and Working Class organisations also if the member supplied the list of such organisations.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

The following are the members of the Select Committee:—

Mr. K. M. Munshi Sir Dhunjisha Cooper, Messrs R. A. Khedgiker, M. C. Ghia, Sakarlal Balabhai, G. O. Pike, G. K. Chitale, Bhaiji, Phadke, Gadkari, R. R. Bhole, Alibahadur Khan, K G. More, Akhtar Hassan Mirza, Mahomed Ali Allabux, Bhawanji Khimji, Aradhye, Patasker, D. W. Raut, Rajmal Lakhichand, Bharatiya, Dinkerrao Desai, H. P. Mehta, M. M. Gandhi, K. S. Patil, G. A. Chavan, D. N. Wandreker, M. B. Patel, B. S. Hire, and S. H. Sathye.

The motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee was passed and the House rose for the day.

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HEALTH & EFFICIENCY (B. W.) Lahore

PROBLEM OF DEBT RELIEF

(Continued from page 9)

up the same and every inch of his life for the rest of the month will have to be dragged on by fresh borrowings at every step. Thus indebtedness reigns and gains added strength and volume as each month passes; and decrees after decrees passed against a debtor in unending succession. I say, that some end must be found for this beyond merely suggesting, as it is done, that such individual debtor must go to the insolvency court.

Labourer's Plight

The labourers who are endowed with Franchise in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places, it must be said, entertained high hopes that their lives would brighten up and that the advent of the Congress rule would see something substantial in the way of their being relieved from indebtedness. A small increase in wages, I submit, by a couple of rupees cannot relieve them from their pitiable plight. There would be the same incentive to borrow, and the same if not greater poverty consequent on the increase of wages, as the labourers would then spend above their means and debts continuing as they are, would still further involve them in greater troubles

The only remedy one could think of, would be legislation. 1. On the lines of the money-lender's bill in England. 2. Labourers' debt relief bill.

These should be made applicable also to labourers and to day-to-day workers. Just as the ryot is the pivot of agricultural industry, a textile labourer is the pivot in Bombay and Sholapur and other industrial places of textile industry. There could be no use condemning him as being in the leading strings of Moscow, or that he is led away by self styled or interested leaders, or by saying that they are making impossible demands. In the Bombay Presidency, the Deccan Agricultural relief Act has been in operation and other measures are being enacted for agriculturists. Besides, the Government have foregone a considerable portion of their revenue by writing off the arrears of land revenue. But no debt relief measures in the case of Industrial labourers have yet been promulgated either in the present or in the past regime. What can be suggested as giving them relief in this respect may be summarized as follows:—

1. Arrears of interest due on promissory notes and other negotiable instruments upto a particular date to be written off;

2. Those who pay a monthly house rent of Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 and below of house rent in Bombay should come under the provisions of this measure.

In the case of the above persons it has to be admitted that co-operative societies are unable to afford adequate relief. It may be provided, however, that whatever is payable to Co-operative Societies and to banks could not be excused.

Importance Of Samadaskats

As regards the future, in the case of such debtors as above described, the Courts should be empowered to insist upon the production of 'samadaskats' in which should be entered by the creditor all the sums advanced and all sums repaid by the debtor. A creditor should obtain a receipt for the samadaskat from the debtor, the production of which alone (along with his bond or promissory note would entitle him the creditor) to obtain the decree. Failure to keep or to produce the receipt, therefore, in the handwriting of the debtor should entail dismissal of the claim. The creditor's book should show identical entries as are made in the samadaskat in the possession of the debtor. In such a case there is bound to be a real check on the vagaries of the creditors. Such samadaskats should be insisted upon in all cases where credit is sought to be given to individuals of a particular kind. Shown that an individual debtor falls under a prescribed category, it should be necessary for the creditor, if he is so minded to give him credit, to scrupulously observe these rules. Else he should run the risk of losing his claim.

Disallow Interest

Legislation for the relief of indebtedness being of an emergency nature, would lose all its value and the purpose it is designed to serve unless it is brought into operation to cover the existing transactions. That could only be achieved if all interest due upto a particular date is excused or written off, and that as from that date interest would run at a rate to be fixed by the Government. This principle is sought to be followed in the proposed legislation for the relief of agricultural indebtedness in the Madras Presidency. I am positive that once interest is taken away, a great burden is bound to be lifted off the head of the average labourer or agriculturist. As to the mode of settling the claims against such an individual it should be necessary to empower the civil Court (Small Causes Court) for instance in Bombay to bring in all the claims of the same creditor against the same debtor in the same proceedings to be adjudicated upon. This would save a multiplicity of proceedings so far as the debtor is concerned.

Besides the above, a regular stock could be taken of the amount paid from the commencement of the transactions, and if the debtor proves that the payment made by him equal double the amount of principal advanced the debt should be declared to have been liquidated. Further more, future interests on bonds or claims as on a given date upto which interest has been written off, should be allowed only at a rate to be fixed by Government on the amount outstanding as on that date. Any legislation undertaken on the above basis would necessarily require sanction of the Governor and also of the Governor-General—this being a legislation affecting the operation of an Act of the Government of India. It remains to be seen whether those heads would be favourable to the passage of these measures and whether they would do anything to alleviate the sufferings of the labour population in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and other industrial places of the Bombay Presidency.

HOCKEY MUSINGS

(Continued From Page 42.)

standard of umpiring in Bombay is deteriorating instead of improving. The B.P.H.A. Umpires' Board has over 60 members on its list. Many of these have been registered without any test, either theoretical or practical. Many have a poor knowledge of some of the elementary rules of the game and if Bombay is to continue holding sway in umpiring over the rest of India, the Umpire's Board must do something definite to uplift the junior umpires. Umpires must be watched, directed and advised by senior men.

TRAINING OF SERVANTS

Recalling the League, I am reminded that the servants appointed to throw in the ball when it goes out of play know not when and where to throw the ball and sometimes the game is held up for a minute of two for want of a ball. The servants have to be taught their job. There should be four boys, one at each corner of the ground, with a ball each and they throw in, when the ball in play goes out from each one's respective area and then go after the ball out of play.

One more thing, when I am talking about the League and that is about the balls used. I wonder when they are changed. I had occasion to handle a ball used in the League recently, and to my surprise, it was as soft as butter, and in shape it was like the rugby ball. With such a condition of the balls the standard of play is bound to suffer.

THE PENALTY-BULLY

The penalty-bully is an award to the attacking team if and when the team has been deprived of a probable goal or a certain goal by the occurrence, deliberate or non-deliberate of a foul by any player of the defending side.

The penalty-bully, if correctly awarded, would change the result of many a match. Many an umpire is under the impression that a penalty-bully cannot be given, if the goal-keeper is in his charge and if a deliberate foul or breach of the rules, has not been committed.

The use of the word "probable" in the rules, overrules the idea that with the goal-keeper in his charge a penalty-bully cannot be awarded, for even with the goal-keeper in his position there is a probability that he will be beaten. Should any player, even the goal-keeper, obstruct an opponent from scoring a goal, by kicking the ball or barging and even if he has not his stick in his hand a penalty-bully must be awarded. I have seen a number of cases, when the goal-keeper has picked the ball without the stick in his hand and a penalty-corner has been ordered, instead of a penalty-bully.

For want of space, I am unable to dwell on "How the Penalty-Bully is to be taken". I shall do so in my next week's notes.

LOVE BY MORSE CODE

Light-House Keeper's Dot And Dash

A man and woman who made love to each other by Morse code between lighthouse and mainland, plan, after 38 years of happy married life, to return to the place where they first met, to live their romance all over again.

They are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry McCarthy, who met, courted and married in Guernsey, Mr. McCarthy, principal keeper at Partland Bill Lighthouse, is due to retire early in February after 41 years' service.

It was while he was keeper at Les Hanois Lighthouse, Guernsey, that he met the girl he was eventually to make his wife.

"NO BENCH-IN-PARK."

"Love-making is a great problem to the lighthouse keeper," Mr. McCarthy said to a "News Chronicle" reporter. "When my wife and I were sweethearts we found we could not see nearly enough of each other.

"Then we hit on the idea of signalling.

"It was the only way because the bench-in-the-park was quite out of the question for us:

"My wife quickly learned Morse, and in the daytime we talked to each other by flag signals, and at night by Morse lamp.

"Shortly after we were married I was transferred to the Coquet lighthouse, off the Northumberland coast, and we still carried on signalling to each other.

"GOOD-NIGHT."

"As soon as I retire, early in February, we intend to go back to Guernsey. The place means so much to us."

Mr. McCarthy has just recovered from a seven-week illness in Weymouth Hospital. His wife has been almost a daily visitor.

And, after leaving his bedside, she has given him a final "good-night" by standing beneath the window of his ward and signalling.

Dot... dash... dot... dash...

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Independence Day

Workers Go On Strike To Celebrate Jan 26

National Flag And Red Flag Are Not Rivals, Says Bukhari

Reports continue to pour in from mofussil and suburban towns showing how the Independence Day was celebrated with enthusiasm all over the country.

At Dhulia where the participation of a large number of workers and peasants was a feature of the occasion, the mill-workers declared a one-day strike to participate in the national celebration.

"Prabhat pheries", flag salutations, processions and torch-light marches were the usual features of the celebrations at all places.

DHULIA, (By Mail).

The Independence Day was enthusiastically observed by workers and peasants at Dhulia. Comrade J. Bukhari, Labour leader of Bombay, was specially invited for the occasion. The mill workers of their own accord declared one day strike to participate in the function. Comrade Bukhari was taken in a procession from the station in the morning and he addressed the audience at Congress House about the importance of the National Flag and its relation with the Red flag. After the flag salutation was over, Mr. Bukhari observed that the National Flag and the Red Flag had their own importance and were in no way rival to one another. Prabhat-Pheries were taken through the whole town in the morning.

Mr. Ambodekar-Buwa, the Taluka Congress Secretary had taken a large mass of peasants in a procession with their implements from the rural area to Dhulia in the evening.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

A large procession of workers and peasants started from Girni Kamgar Union, with torches, with National Flag, Red Flag and placards with loud cries of "Inquilab-Zindabad" and other slogans of workers and peasants. The procession marched through the important streets of Dhulia and terminated near the Girni Kamgar Union, where a large meeting was addressed by Comrades Nathubhau Parolekar, Nandedkar, Phatak and J. Bukhari.

Mr. Bukhari dwelt at great length on India's struggle for National Independence and the historic role played so far by the different schools of thought. The speaker asked the audience to maintain their solidarity to attain their common goal. Imperialism is at present succeeding in leading different classes in our society on communal basis. The Muslim leaguers were criticised and challenged by the speaker and he appealed to them to mobilise their strength to end their political subjection and economic exploitation. The speaker asked them to participate in the national struggle and to observe the Independence Day in the real sense. The Independence pledge was read and then the meeting terminated.

At Dadar

The Independence Day was observed at Dadar in a manner befitting the occasion. In the morning exactly at 8 a.m. the National Flag was unfurled in the Palan Sojpal compound by Mr. Patil, Parliamentary Secretary, who explained the importance of the Independence Day.

In the evening a very impressive procession of 50 torch bearers and a good number of other citizens started from near the Congress Office and procceeded through Saitan Chowky, Parbhadevi and other prominent roads to Worli.

At Kamgarnagar

Impressive demonstrations in which no less than four associations participated, formed the Independence Day celebration at Kamgarnagar (former Worli), in the Labour area.

CYCLE PROCESSION

A cycle procession organised by the Worli Young Men's Association a torchlight procession from Dadar to Kamgarnagar (former Worli), of the Bombay Youth League lent the celebrations great interest.

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a huge public meeting was held at the Jambori Maidan, Kamgar Nagar, (Worli B.D.D. Chawls). at 9 p.m. on the 26th instant to celebrate the Independence Day. Mr. Pataskar, M.L.A. of Chalisgoan presided. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, M.L.A., Vice-President, B. P. C. C., Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., Mr. Sathe, M.L.A., of Satara, Mr. B. J. Mhatre and others addressed the gathering. The speakers exhorted the audience to be united under the Tri-colour of the Indian National Congress which is the only political body in India which can bring salvation and Purna Swaraj to India and real happiness to the suffering humanity. After Vande Mataram was sung all standing, the meeting terminated. The W.Y.M. Association Band was in attendance.

At Kalyan

The Independence Day was celebrated at Kalyan by the Kalyan City and Taluka Congress Committee in a fitting manner. In the morning Prabhat Ferry was taken out starting from the Shivaji Chowk with band playing on. After having gone through the main streets of the city, the Tricolour Flag was hoisted in Shankarrao Park while Miss Leela Patwardhan and Miss Prabhavati Sule sang "Jhenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" song.

In the night a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Patwardhan, the President of the City Congress Committee. Mr. K. T. Sule introduced Sjt. Atmaram Patil to the audience after which Sjt. Patil addressed the gathering explaining the new Pledge of Independence. Sjt. Pethe read new Pledge in Marathi. Dr. V. W. Phadke also spoke. On behalf of the Kalyan City Congress Committee Sjt. Patil was garlanded. After singing "Vande Mataram" the meeting came to a close.

At Jambusar

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, (By Mail).

The Independence Day was celebrated here. A Prabhat Pheri starting at 6-30 a.m. in the morning from the office of the Congress Committee, terminated at Sonichakla where flag salutation ceremony was performed. In the evening at 5 p.m. there was a procession followed by a meeting which was presided over by Sjt. Dalsukhabhai C. Shah. In the meeting, Sjt. Vinodchandra C. Shah explained the Congress objective of Independence. And tracing a brief history of the Congress struggle, called upon the people to be prepared for the next fight to oppose the unwanted federation. Sjt. Dalsukhbhai and Sjt. Dhulabhai Mistri also spoke and explained to the people the real meaning and importance of present "office acceptance" by the Congress in the seven provinces and asked them not to be disillusioned by it. Then the President read over the "Independence Pledge" and after singing of the "Vande Mataram" song, the meeting was dissolved.

At Dohad

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

The Independence Day was observed in Dohad with great enthusiasm when Mr. Sukhdeo V. Trivedi, a veteran Congressman and president of the Dohad Congress Committee unfurled the flag amidst deafening shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad." The vast audience affirmed their faith in Complete Independence and severance of British Connection.

In the morning Mr. Ishverlal Vaidya unfurled the flag near the New High School amidst a vast concourse of students and youths where he laid stress on cultivating the spirit of resistance. The New High School was closed after the noon and a meeting of the students was held when Mr. Sunder Desai asked the students to be revolutionaries and shred off the Gandhian reformist mentality.

At Karad

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARAD, Jan. 26.

The Independence Day was celebrated at Karad to-day. There was a large procession of men and women, headed by local Congress leaders. The procession went round the town shouting slogans "Jawaharlal Ki Jai," "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai". The procession ended near the shore of River Krishna.

A large public meeting was held under the presidentship of Deshbhakt Bala Rao Batano.

Mr. Atlekar traced in short, the history of our national struggle, and said, that Swaraj is the only remedy of all our social and economic troubles. He quoted Dadabhai Nowroji, "You cannot have your grievances redressed, unless you have Swaraj". He exhorted young men to take part in the struggle for our country's freedom. For complete freedom unity is essential. Without unity we cannot get freedom.

COMMUNALISM CONDEMNED.

Mr. S. M. Abbas, deprecated the fanatical attitude of communal leader, like Savarkar, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Jinnah. The ultimate philosophy of Hinduism taught Ahimsa and tolerance. Islam he stated, was the most tolerant religion in the world. It is disgraceful on our part that we should drag religion into the mire, and make it an instrument of disunity and communal troubles. He appeal to the Hindus and the Muslims, to rally under the banner of freedom in order to get Swaraj.

Mr. V. P. Powar said that our present struggle was to ameliorate the conditions of Indian masses. He did not believe in religious differences. There are only two classes in the world, the exploiters, and the exploited.

The meeting ended with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

IMPROVEMENT IN INDIA'S TRADE WITH CEYLON

BOMBAY, Friday.

A considerably more favourable balance of trade is the most striking feature of India's trade with Ceylon in 1937, as a result of Indian exports to the island jumping from 46 million rupees in 1936 to 53 million in 1937, or nearly 50 per cent. higher than it was five years ago. This is revealed in the Indo-Ceylon trade review issued by the Ceylon Trade Commissioner, Bombay.

This rise is mainly due to India being one of the two prime suppliers of necessities, her share of the total Ceylon trade being on a par with that of the United Kingdom.

There has been a noticeable improvement in most of the commodities to Ceylon by India. As against ten million rupees worth of rice exported in 1936, 88,000 tons worth 13 million rupees, were exported in 1937, and there is a similar increase in all grains, pulses, barley, beans, gram and wheat.

Among minerals, coal stands out prominently with 384,666 tons out of Ceylon's total consumption of 554,910 tons, while there has also been an all-round increase in the export of narcotics.

Similarly India is fast obtaining a dominant control over textile exports to Ceylon, accounting for 22 million yards out of a total consumption of 30 million.

On the import side a fall of a million rupees took place in cocoanut products but rubber shows an increase from 562,779 lb. in 1936 to 819,052 lb. in 1937. Tea, however, has dwindled from 422,150 lb. to 327,634 lb. altogether the total tea export of Ceylon is over 213 million lb.

CLASS AND MASS

9th GLORIOUS WEEK

APPLAUD IT AS THE MASTERPIECE OF FILM-ART

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New Theatres Ltd.'s Greatest Achievement

Starring:—
PAHARI SANYAL
KANAN BALA
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Prithviraj, Chhayadevi, Leela Desai, K. C. Dey, Md. Issac, Etc.

TO-MORROW
Special Show at 2-30
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Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45
To-day Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

ROXY TALKIES

VIEW OF VITHALNAGAR Almost Ready For Occupation

VISIT IT IN THE SPIRIT OF "YATRA"— SAYS KUMARAPPA

VITHALNAGAR, Jan. 28.

Prof. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary, All-India Village Industries Association, who was here recently, in an interview stated:—

"This is the third Congress since the decision was taken to hold the annual session in such a way as to benefit the peasantry and to hold exhibitions in connection with the annual session so as to educate the villager and improve his production. Formerly we had followed the western ideas of an exhibition as a magnified shop-window. The main purpose of such exhibitions was to find or extend the market for goods, and therefore, such exhibitions emphasized the sales part of the industry.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE.

But since the Bombay Congress resolution of 1934, we have been attempting to display the various processes of production and show the visitors improved methods. Incidentally we have had to emphasize the use of village products, and confine the stalls such as we have, to village industries. Though our exhibitions may not be flashy and spectacular, people have found them more and more interesting and instructive. Faithful to its own resolution, the Indian National Congress itself has been using increasingly products of villages in its own construction and decoration. The zinc sheets which used to be the basis of all construction for temporary sheds have yielded place to bamboo matting, khadi cloth and river reeds.

SIMPLICITY THE KEYNOTE.

One must say the change has been considerably to the advantage of beauty and art. Within these three sessions one notices an increasing tendency towards simplicity and a decreasing quantity of pompous and elaborate decorations. The eminent artist Mr. Nandlal Bose seems to have found his element in an environment of bamboo. His fifty-one gate-ways of Vithalnagar reiterate fifty-one times the great truth that simplicity is the soul of art. The simple bamboo gates with their wings and pendents and beautiful paintings give entrance to a city of bamboo structures.

Such an enormous undertaking to house lakhs of people could only have been launched out by a bold and adventurous spirit like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The volunteers working under him have done credit to the reputation that the youth of Gujarat have gained for efficiency. For never has a Congress Nagar been built almost ready for occupation well before three weeks of the session. This is due not only to the driving spirit at the head but also to the devoted selfless labour of the hundreds of Congress volunteers.

KITCHEN ARRANGEMENTS.

I must confess I was surprised at the excellent kitchen arrangements under the able guidance of Mr. Ravjibhai Patel. It is a treat to see scores of Raniparaj women seated in rows pounding rice and grinding flour for the patriots to come and partake of vitaminous diet. The kitchen stores are also a tribute to the present spirit towards the uplift of villages.

I have not gone into the question of financing this huge undertaking, but one feels happy to think that practically every pice of the expenditure has gone to fill an empty stomach. The bulk of the labourers are Raniparaj whose normal condition is that of abject poverty so that the building of this Congress Nagar is a part of an effort to solve the larger economic problem of the redistribution of wealth.

The sanitation problem of a city of three or four lakhs of people who come like locusts and disappear in three days has been carefully thought out in all its bearings to the minutest details by Mr. Jugatram Dave and Dr. Husain, and every provision is made to minimize the inconvenience to visitors and all precautions are being taken to ensure hygienic conditions of life.

Although the Tapti is just below us, it also suffers in common with the rest of our Indian rivers in being used as a general drain of the villages through which it passes. Therefore arrangements have been made to produce chlorinated pure water from wells sunk in the bed of the river and pumped up and distributed in pipes. This itself is a courageous move to prevent any epidemic spreading in a floating population of lakhs of people, and carrying death and destruction to surrounding villages.

Although it is premature to say anything about the Exhibition itself, yet Mr. Shankarlal Banker with the untiring support of Mr. Dilkhush Divanji is busy preparing to demonstrate to the people the processes in several important industries such as agriculture, spinning and weaving, tanning, pottery, oil pressing, paper making and apiculture. There will also be courts explaining the dietetic values of food articles and a beautiful collection of works of high merits displayed by eminent artists. The provisions made so far in the Exhibition grounds are indicative of a desire to reach the poorest amongst the villagers and enlighten them in the things that concern them in their every day life.

But we still find people writing to us to help them to sell their goods. Probably it will take some time for people to get accustomed to the new idea of an exhibition as an educational factor in the enlightening of the masses, in the old traditional way of fairs and 'melas.' If the people will only visit the Congress Session in the true spirit of devotion in which 'Yatra' is made to a sacred place and take full advantage of the facilities afforded for improvement Congress ought to attain its ideal in its own good time.—United Press.

PARSI CHILD'S NAVJOT CEREMONY

Lord Belheaven's Impression

Lord Belheaven, Grand Master of the Scottish Lodge of Freemasonary, who had come to India for a short visit on the eve of his departure from India desired to witness a Parsi Navjot ceremony, and requested Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria to make it possible for him to be present at such an occasion. Fortunately for him there was a Navjot ceremony of a daughter of a Freemason brother, Mr. Rustam H. Desai, who having come to know about Lord Belheaven's desire invited him to the Navjot ceremony of his daughter Ratty, at the Albless Baug.

Lord Belheaven very keenly witnessed and was much interested in all the Parsi rites and customs pertaining to the initiation ceremony. Sir J. C. Coyajee and Sir S. B. Billimoria who were sitting by his side explained to him some of the important parts of the ceremony.

Ervad Framroze A. Bode who performed the ceremony gave a short speech and explained some of the symbolisms and significances of the ceremony, and explained the meaning of the Avesta prayers which were recited during the course of the ceremony.

Lord Belheaven was very much impressed by the simple, but deeply spiritual meaning of the initiation ceremony, and said that he was able to follow all the inner symbolism of the same, and was gratified to note that at the bottom of all the religions and all the ceremonies there were common facts of a Universal Principle and Universal tenets, which bound us all as brothers and sisters in a common bond of service.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., who was also present evinced great interest in the ceremony and said that a part of the prayers he could follow as they were just like Sanskrit 'mantras'.

It will be interesting to note that nearly 25 years back one of Mr. Desai's child's Navjot ceremony was performed in London by Dastur Dr. Dhalla and which was first of its kind in Europe or even in the West. At that time a section of the Parsi community created a commotion for Navjot being performed in London.

This happy function terminated after a sumptuous dinner and the guests gradually dispersed after wishing good luck to Mr., Mrs and Miss Desai.

WEIGHT-LIFTING CHAMPIONSHIP

Annual Competition To Be Held In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The All-India Weight Lifting Competition Standing Committee met recently under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. K. Gupta, and finally decided to hold the Fourteenth Annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition in Calcutta, the 26th and the 27th February 1938. Mr. S. C. Biswas, the Hony. General Secretary of the Baghbazar Gymnasium has got a fund at his disposal to pay towards the travelling expenses of competitors hailing from different provinces. Mr. Biswas has agreed to bear a portion of the returned journey fares of those competitors who will apply on or before 25th January along with entry forms. For further particulars, intending competitors may write with one anna stamp to Mr. H. N. Kabasi, Secretary, All-India Weight Lifting Competition Standing Committee of Baghbazar Gymnasium, 77 Raja Rajbullav Street, Calcutta.

It Starts with a Mysterious Murder of the Subedar!

Then who found out the real murderer?

SEE

MEHROO

—The GORILLA

and

LIMO

—The DOG

Working Wonders with their sensational stunts!

RANJIT'S

Romantic Animal Thriller

with

1,000

Spine-Tingle Thrills!

THE

Nightingale

Alias

BUN-KI-CHIDIYA

Starring:

Madhuri

As the sweet little damsel in distress who avenges her father!

with

E. BILLIMORIA,

Ishwarlal, Charlie, Ghory, Dixit, Ram Apte.

Directed by:

Sjt. JAYANT DESAI

Daily:—

5-15, 8, 10-45

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p. m.

THE WEST END

Talkies.

To-morrow being Amavas special show at 2-30 p m.

Lack Of Statesmanship And Bad Taste

Nariman's Criticism Of Ban Circular Of Ahmedabad Municipality

Mr. K. F. NARIMAN has issued the following statement to the Press:——

I must congratulate the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality for having lifted the ban imposed by that meanly, melancholic circular and for having condescended to co-operate even by abuse and slander with the boycotted Tenants' Conference and its much-maligned President.

The alleged boycott circular was childishly ridiculous.

The highest office-bearers of the same 'Mazdoor Sangh' and members of the Gujarat P.C.C. are even now sitting round the same table at Party meetings and Assembly hall and fully co-operating with the same hated president on larger issues involving the Presidency. The same co-operation will again be renewed as Congress delegates though for different Provinces in the Haripura Session of National Congress.

Then what was the cause, except malice and vindictiveness in directing the poor tenants and members of the Sangh to abstain from functions and organisations mainly initiated and started for their benefit? However we need not dwell on that deplorable and undignified aspect any more; after all as some members have had recently pathetically confessed 'they often timidly surrender their independent judgment and thought and were in a pitiable and helpless condition of spring-dolls, whose movements are directed and controlled by other agencies. They are sometimes to take the odium for all the dirty jobs initiated by the Fascist Dictators.

"PETTY AND SELFISH SHOWS"

Ahmedabad that used to send messages of Democracy, Freedom and Emancipation to the rest of the country and the world, cannot become a land of dumb docile lambs succumbing without resistance and struggle to the sinister dictates and influence of Fascist Dictatorship. Public life is paralysed and such petty and selfish circular shows that it has reached the lowest level, betraying both lack of statesmanship and bad taste.

Sign of Hope.

The only redeemable and hopeful feature is that this 'Rot' is luckily confined to few henchmen; the heart and mind of Gujarat is still sound and healthy and particularly the youth of Gujarat is not prepared to tolerate the 'bossing dictatorship' any longer.

I know there are hundreds, who like myself are prepared to be wiped out the picture rather than auction their self-respect, independence and judgment, and tamely submit to impertinent encroachment to personal liberties and individual rights.

The meagre response that the Circular evoked and the great success of the Conference in spite of the mandate from High Command, are sufficient symptoms of healthy revolt, and shows that the gallant youth of Gujarat, that have bravely faced and resisted mighty powers of White Bureaucracy, are not going to be led by their noses by a worst substitute of Brown Bureaucracy.

Go Down Fighting.

As for myself I will rather go down fighting against the new menace of Fascism that make a cowardly attempt to rise by hanging on to the Khadi Pyran tails of the new coloured autocracy.

The moral of Bombay Congress election that has given a sufficient reply is evidently lost on this lame-like President of Ahmedabad Municipality. Not only has the Bombay Congress Electorate treated with scant courtesy the supposed high command verdict, but since that judgment there has ben a call from numerous Congress organisation in the country to preside and participate in Congress functions, so much so that it has become impossible for me to cope with all these engagements.

This false mask of 'sense of discipline' deceives nobody; every one knows the malignant source of that notorious circular, and we only pity those innocent souls who have to pay for the sins of omission and commission of others, and bear the odium, and brunt of adverse public criticism, without having perhaps a hand in initiating the mischief.

LAWYER'S DEFENCE.

The reference to the Calcutta resolution is both impertinent and absolutely irrelevant to the subject. It is the old game often indulged in by lawyers that when there are no arguments to refute the allegation, they indulge in foul abuse of the opponent. The reply has more of that tinge of a Lawyer's defence, than the dignity and decorum of a Presidential statement. The writer was evidently desirous of clouding the real issue by raising a false bogey It has been a persistent practice throughout my political tours, to visit these areas, and criticise and condemn where such exposure is well deserved. Long before Calcutta resolution, years ago, while I had visited Bangalore, even in reply to a valedictory address by the Bangalore Municipality, I had severely criticised the Municipal administration for neglecting slums and poor population.

I personally took the President to 'plague spots' of Bangalore and during my recent visit I was gratified to find that the conditions have considerably improved.

Similarly, if the critic had taken the trouble to refer to the old records of his own City, he would have found that several years ago, when I visited Ahmedabad to attend Working Committee meeting, I had requested Mr. Malvanker, the then President to take me round the labour and slum areas, and even after these friendly rounds, I had issued a statement to the press, strongly criticising the then administration, and drawing attention to the miserable housing conditions.

I do not flatter myself, but it was as a result of such exposure and criticism, that some halting and meagre steps were taken and I was glad to note considerable improvement in Harijan and some labour quarters. That has been my practice for years and I have always made it a point to visit poor localities and make suggestions for improvement wherever I had visited, and it is only the wrong viewpoint of the Ahmedabad President that detects something sinister about my last move, that was made more incumbent as President of Tenants' Conference.

However, I am glad that even in the wrong way, sufficient interest has now been evoked on the original and important subject of slum clearance and relief and redress to poor tenants; in my next I will revert to the subject again and deal with the several issues raised in the letter, in the hope that the controversy may ultimately bring about the desired results.

I do not mind receiving cartload of abuses, though undeserved, so far as the main purpose of pointed attention is drawn to the long-existing abuses and steps taken to rectify and improve.

Ahmedabad Strike

KAMGAR UNION'S REPLY TO MR. MUNSHI

The General Secretary of the Mill Kamdar Union (Ahmedabad), has issued a statement to the Press replying to Mr. Munshi's allegations regarding the Ahmedabad Strike. Among other things, the statement says:——

In his speech, the Law Minister has given a diary of events which is simply misleading.

On November 10, according to Hon. Mr. Munshi, the strikers of the Vijay Mill threw stones on Asok Mill. On that day the Vijay mill strikers did move in a procession on the Naroda Road. There was no stone-throwing either at Asok or any other mill.

On November 11, according to Mr. Munshi, the officials of the Majur Mahajan were assaulted at the National Mill. Mr. Munshi chooses not to say as to by whom the Mahajan officials were assaulted. Were they assaulted by the strikers or by the leaders or the responsible people of the Mill Kamdar Union. If the Mahajan officials were assaulted by any man in the street then certainly neither the strikers nor the Mill Kamdar Union can be held responsible for the same. We are surprised that as yet no legal proceedings have been instituted against the culprits by the Mahajan officials.

On Nov. 13 according to the Law Member, the workers of the National Mill were kept out by open intimidation by the strikers. This statement is simply false and a sheer lie. If open intimidation was used, I fail to understand why the police did not take any action.

On Nov. 15, according to Munshi's story, posters were put up at the National mill threatening serious consequences to the non-strikers. Did the Government and the police try to investigate into the matter and find out as to who was responsible for these posters? What guarantee that they were not put up by the interested parties or at the instigation of the millowner, the Majur Mahajan or the police with a view to discredit the strike?

SERIOUS ALLEGATION

On the same day, Mr. Munshi, says, women carrying food to Arun Mill workers were abused and threatened by the Red Flag people. This is a very serious allegation directly made against us. I challenge the Law Minister to substantiate his statement by actual proofs.

If complaint of this nature was filed with the police of the Mahajan officials then why did they not bring the culprits to book? If the culprits responsible for this mischief were the responsible people of the Mill Kamdar Union of the official volunteers of the Central Strike Committee, then it was all the more the duty of the police and the Government to bring these people before the Court of Law. It is the fundamental duty of the Government and the police to guarantee and protect the life and civil liberty of the people. I fail to understand why the police and the Government should have neglected to carry out their duty, in this case. when actually complaint was lying with them.

On November 16, according to Mr. Munshi's diary, 16 spinners of the Lal Mill were assaulted. No doubt, there was some clash between some spinners and a group of other people—all of whom were certainly not the strikers. The cause of this clash between the two rival parties was a long standing private and a personal quarrel resulting from some money-lending affair.

COLLECTION OF WEAPONS

On November 17, the Hon. Mr. Munshi tells us, 200 knives daggers and kripans were reported to have been collected from the strikers. I wish that this apostle of "Truth and Non-violence", Hon. Mr. Munshi should have at least a little respect for the Truth. Or is it that the official reports of the Imperial C.I.D. and the police or the reports of the Majur Mahajan officials and the Millowners constitute a sole absolute and final Truth for our Law Ministry?

Why only 200, we are prepared to accept that even 2000 knives, daggers and kirpans might have been collected on Nov. 17. But from whom were they collected? Were they collected solely from the strikers?

We believe that Mr. Munshi is not unaware of the fact that a few days before the promulgation of Sec. 144, i.e., before 16th November, 1937, the District Magistrate had issued an order prohibiting of carrying of arms including sticks.

On 19th Nov. according to Mr. Munshi's account "the pickets of the Mill Kamdar Union resorted to violent tactics and were assaulted by the workers." Here Mr. Munshi refers to the incident that took place near the Raipur Mills on 19th morning.

Picketing Incident.

Before giving the facts of this incident I would like to make it clear that the Mill Kamdar Union never put its pickets at any mills during the whole strike. It was the Central Strike Committee which had put up its official pickets at various mill gates.

On the 19th morning two workers of Raipur Mills who were not at all the responsible or official pickets of the Central Strike Committee were peacefully picketing standing 50 feet away from the Mill Gates. A group of 75 to 80 workers came from Saraspur side with the idea of going to work. It should be remembered that the Saraspur area is under the influence of the Majur Mahajan (Labour Association) and these 75-80 workers were not only Mahajan workers, they included Mahajan Pratinidhis too.

As this group was approaching, two workers came down from the footpath on the road and requested the group not to go on work. The whole group immediately pounced on the two picketing workers. The Police Sergeant who was standing near the Mill Gates, immediately rushed to the spot and with the help of the police got the two pickets under his protection and saved them from the fury of the crowd by removing these two workers to the Mill compound under police protection. The two workers were put under arrest while the attacking crowd was allowed to go scot-free.

This is the whole story of the incident that took place near the Raipur Mills in Saraspur on the 19th morning and of the so-called violent tactics of the pickets of the Mill Kamdar Union.

The Congress Minister for Law and Order while justifying and defending the Government repression at the time of the recent strike, has thrown the whole blame on the strike and has attempted to mislead and prejudice the public opinion against the strike and the Mill Kamdar Union. Whenever either the Congress Ministers, the leaders of the G.P.C.C. the officials of the Majur Mahajan and people prejudiced in their favour talk of the recent strike, they always talk of the so-called intimidation threats and violence practised by the strikers. The Majur Mahajan and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have repeatedly said that in this connection they have got hundreds of affidavits filed with the Mahajan office.

I challenge the Congress Ministry, Sardar Patel and Mahajan leadership to put these much tom-tommed written statements before the public and give a chance to the general public to judge about the truth of these so-called affidavits against us.

Dr. Miss Shantabai Rishi, of the Holkar State Medical Service, who recently returned to Indore after taking the L. M. at Dublin. She toured on the Continent visiting Paris, Berlin, Vienna, etc.

Jubbulpore Riot Inquiry

Police Give Evidence Before Premier

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 29.

Nine witnesses were examined to-day, including a C.I.D. sub-inspector, four other sub-inspectors, one circle inspector, one sergeant, one head constable and an additional magistrate, in connection with the Jubbulpore (riot) Enquiry by the Premier, Dr. Khare.

The police witnesses gave detailed accounts of the riots at the specific points at which they were posted and denied knowledge as to who were actually the instigators of the trouble. The C.I.D. sub-inspector S. S. Bannerjee, confirmed the daily confidential reports submitted to the district authorities regarding rumours afloat of impending trouble and the preparations being made by each community.

Sub-Inspector Jugal Kishore Singh stated that he noticed about a hundred Moslems with lathis assembled at Kotwali mosque on October 7, when the Ramlila Barat procession passed, which fact he brought to the notice of the city police superintendent.

After examining the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police and some non-official witnesses the Premier closed the Enquiry.—A. P.

IRRIGATION COMMITTEE

BELAPUR ROAD, Jan. 24.

The Irrigation Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, arrived at Belapur Road this morning and visited both the Belapur and Maharashtra Sugar Factories. Sir Vishweshwarayya, the Chairman of the Committee, with his co-members saw the water logged areas of Malwadgaon and Muthe Wadgaon. Hundreds of acres of spoiled, marshy and barren land made a deep impression on the mind of Sir M. Vishweshwarayya and others. The peasants' only demand is "Dry the land and give us bread".

The Committee will inquire into the causes and will recommend what is required was the answer given by the Chairman.

The Committee then returned to Belapur Road and was received by the Belapur Road Congress Committee and the Bagaitdar Association.

The Chairman asked the peasants to send their delegates through the Congress Committee. The members of the Committee were garlanded and six delegates were elected.

A memorandum of peasants' demands was handed over to the Chairman of the Committee.

Big Rush Expected At Haripura

ACCOMMODATION MADE FOR 20,000 PEASANTS: CHEAP BOARDING & LODGING

HARIPURA: January 29.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO ACCOMMODATE ABOUT 20,000 PEASANTS AT THE HARIPURA CONGRESS AND THE IDEA AT FIRST WAS NOT TO CHARGE THEM ANY RENT.

BUT THE DEMAND FROM PEASANTS AND OTHER PEOPLE IS SO GREAT THAT IT WOULD BE RATHER IMPOSSIBLE TO COPE WITH IT.

It is also apprehended that the rush will be so great that there may be a scramble for seats; it has, therefore, been found necessary to charge some nominal reservation fees so that there may be proper distribution of seats and people coming from far off places may be provided with acccommodation.

Shed capable of accommodating 200 peasants can be reserved by local Congress Committees or leaders on payment of Rs. 50 per shed, i.e. at the rate of annas four per head.

This accommodation can be also availed of by such other people as are unable to pay residential charges of Rs. 6.

In spite of this the demand is so great that accommodation cannot be guaranteed to all. Allotment therefore can only be made after all the offers have been received. It is therefore requested that those intending to avail themselves of this accommodation should intimate to the Secretary, accommodation Committee at the latest by February 5.

Thereafter shed will be allotted on receipt of the reservation fees.

Arrangements have also been made to provide rice, dal, and vegetable dish to peasants at the rate of anna one and a half per meal.

The entrance fee for the exhibition is annas two only and the minimum fee for the open session of the Congress is Re. 1 only.—A. P.

STAGGERING BUDGET TOTAL FOR HARIPURA

Unprecedented Scale Of Accommodation

The General Secretary, Reception Committee writes:—

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Haripura Congress Reception Committee held on the 20th January under the Chairmanship of Darbar Gopaldas Desai, supplementary budgets of various sub-committees were discussed and passed. With the budgets previously passed the total of all budgets amounts to nearly seven lakhs and fifty thousand rupees. The figure appears to be staggering. But nearly two lakhs of rupees are earmarked for the purchase of provisions and this amount will be fully realised. As all the provisions are prepared according to the principles of the Village Industries Association the initiate outlay is proportionately bigger. Secondly, the site selected is eleven miles from the nearest railway station and a huge crowd unprecedented in the history of the Congress being expected here, we have to provide for accommodation on a scale which also is unprecedented.

TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE 4 LAKHS

The construction of pandals and quarters, water-works, approach-roads, and a bridge, as well as electrical energy will cost more than three lakhs, from which we shall hardly be able to realise any considerable amount. It is estimated that the sanitation and volunteer arrangements will cost more than sixty-five thousand. Along with other miscellaneous items the total nett expenditure is estimated at four lakhs and a half. This will have to be met with from Reception Committee members' and visitors' fees. We had expected that more than ten thousand ladies and gentlemen would be enrolled as members of the Reception Committee. But we regret to state that up till now only two thousand members have been enlisted. There are special visitors' classes ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 5,000, and we hope that all public-spirited and well-to-do Gujaratis whether residing in Gujarat or elsewhere will purchase these special tickets to the best of their ability.

IN A COW-WORSHIPPING COUNTRY.

I also take this opportunity to remind the public that an appeal for fifty thousand rupees being the amount required to purchase and bring five hundred cows was issued under the signature of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Darbar Gopaldas Desai. In response to this appeal we have received up till now only rupees twenty thousand. In a cow-worshipping country like ours it is not too much to expect that the full amount will be realised in the near future.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD.

One important point I request all Gujaratis to note. Almost all capable and influential Congress workers of Gujarat are busy with the work going on at high speed in Vithalnagar. The public therefore may not expect workers to approach them for the purchase of tickets or for donations. Yet, in spite of heavy pressure of work here Darbar Gopaldas Desai, Sjt. Chhotubhai Marfatia and Sjt. Mayabhai Teli have been sent to Bombay. They are working there in collaboration with friends and Congress workers. Sjt. Dahyabhai Lallubhai Mehta is sent to Ahmedabad and Sjt. Manilal Chaturbhai, Arjunlal Lala and other friends are working there. Bombay and Ahmedabad are the chief industrial centres not only of Gujarat, but the whole of India and we naturally expect Reception Committee members and Special visitors to be enlisted in large numbers at these two places. I trust that both Bombay and Ahmedabad will avail themselves of this care opportunity of discharging a sacred national duty and will relieve us of all anxiety about funds.

VISITORS TO HARIPURA

Should Reserve Accommodation

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:

Latest communication from Vithalnagar (Haripura) indicates that the accommodation for visitors is getting filled up very fast and unless accommodation is reserved in advance it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the numerous visitors who would be attending the Session to get satisfactory accommodation.

Arrangements have been made at the Office of the B.P.C.C., Congress House, Bombay-4, to reserve accommodation for visitors.

NO SUPPORT TO JAPANESE AGGRESSION

Hindu Mahasabha Secretary's Reply To Dr. Lohia

The Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha writes:—

A statement by Babu Ram Monohor Lohia regarding my letter to the Consul-General of Japan has been published and I would like to state in that connection that I am in constant correspondence with the Consul-General of Japan.

I beg to point out at the very outset that the criticism of Babu Ram Monohor Lohia is wholly baseless and he has purposely omitted the important portions of my letter which does not suit his purpose.

NO SUPPORT TO AGGRESSION

The Hindu Mahasabha cannot support, and I never supported any aggression of one nation upon the other. On the contrary I wrote to the Consul-General that the Hindu Mahasabha desires to see peaceful brotherly and friendly relation between the two countries. This line has been purposely omitted.

There is no doubt that the Hindus of this country feel glorious on the glory of their co-religionists abroad and so the brotherly feeling is important. I never said that the victory or defeat of one country over the other glorifies the Hindus of this country.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST

Further this war is not the outcome of any enmity between the two countries. The Japanese nation is not fighting against the Chinese for their territorial gains but the reason of this fight is obvious, and is quite clear to the commercial world that the Japanese are fighting against the yielding mentality of the Chinese to the unjustifiable demand and never ending concessions in trade and commerce to all the foreigners of different nationality in the world, while Japan is being prohibited to free and commerce in China and anti-Japanese propaganda is being carried and allowed to be carried on against Japan by other nations.

PREFERENCE FOR JAPAN

Will Mr. Ram Monohor Lohia, be kind enough to point out whether is any other country except China such indiscriminate concessions are being granted to foreign nation. We always in India have all life long protested against the economical exploitation of the foreigners. I see no reason on earth how can any body support these suicidal concessions by the Chinese to the foreigners I think. Japan should have the preference if any concession is at all contemplated to any foreign nation in the country, Japan being the next door neighbour of China and also their co-religionist.

I would further like to point out that the Christian missionaries have been given not only the concession in the whole of China but all sorts of concession to carry on their proselytising activities indiscriminately amongst the Chinese people. Not only that, but Mr. Chiang Kai-shek who was himself a Buddhist has embraced Christianity to please and emphasise his love for the different missionaries.

However, the Hindu Mahasabha in spite of all these reasons never supported any nation against the other in war or atrocities.

Cold climate is best suited for hatching eggs of English Poultry. Better take the advantage of the present Breeding Season Write for particulars to the Asian Poultry Institute. 11. Konnot Road. Poona, before it is too late. (Advt.)

About Studios And Stars

NEWS FROM NEW THEATRES

Nitin Bose Busy On "Motherland"; Barua Starts New Picture

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

On the "Motherland" set, a grand staircase crowned with a beautiful balcony in ultra modern design and French windows and draperies to match complete the lobby of an up-to-date mansion of the rich Aruna (played by Chandra (Bengalee) and Kamlesh (Hindi) on whose birthday Asoka (Saigal) comes in singing, though dripping from the rain outside. It was raining in sheets outside and the hero was drenched, but instead of damping his spirits, the rain seemed to brighten over hero and enthuse him with fresh hopes,—Green blades, golden ears of paddy. Signalling his entree with full throated melody, Asoke attracted the inmates upstairs and Aruna, to whom Asoke's voice was music, came rushing to the balcony and presented a beautiful picture to the Cameraman who was cranking an interesting sequence of the "Motherland." So far so good, but our sympathies with Saigal—a cold bath at this time of the year repeated in rehearsals and shootings sent the shiver down our spine. Shivering in his wet dhoti, Saigal braved the elements when it came to actual shooting and won praise and gratitude of the Director Nitin Bose—who, by the way, refuses to have fakes when the real thing is available and so the artistes on his set are also prepared. Good luck and God speed to them all.

BARUA'S NEW PICTURE.

Director P. C. Barua, who is now going ahead with the rehearsal of his Coming Production, pledges himself anew, to present another remarkable story of modern life, which promises to be something novel and different in story, treatment and presentation.

While the all-pervading Symphony of Love acts as a deciding factor in the struggling life of a much-wronged girl, there are other aspects as well, which, in contrast, will tend to heighten its dramatic intensity.

With a galaxy of notable players and with Timirbaran as the music-director, this picture has been launched under the direction of P. C. Barua.

"ABHIGYAN."

The action of this drama now takes place on a set depicting the palatial house of 'Promotho' at Benares. He is the type of a carefree youth, who was used to leading a life of undulated extravagance, without any tangible occupation.

His life took a sudden dramatic turn, when he came in contact with Sandhya—the forsaken wife of Priyalal. Being a bachelor, did he not take the gravest risk in sheltering a girl who was the lawful wife of another man?

The beginning of the new episodes, in the life of 'Sandhya' and 'Priyalal' is now being interpreted by Molina, Jiban Ganguly and Prithviraj. Director Profulla Roy, in collaboration, is doing his best to infuse the real spirit of the theme, in both versions of "Abhigyan."

GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Lady Brabourne visited the New Theatres Studio at Chandi Ghose Road on Tuesday the 18th instant. On arrival, their Excellencies were received by Sir N. N. and Lady Sircar and were shown round the Studio by them. The shootings of "Motherland" directed by Nitin Bose and "Abhigyan" directed by Profulla Roy were in progress and Their Excellencies were very pleased in seeing these shots.

Nawab, the well-known New Theatres actor, in a charactmistic scene from "Motherland", now under production.

"KHUDAI—KHIDMATGAR"

Bharat Laxmi's Coming Release

"Khudai—Khidmatgar" or "Garib-Ki-Tope", is the latest production of Bharat Laxmi Pictures, under the direction of Mr. Vithaldos Panchotia. This "social" picture, according to advance information, depicts the struggle of a farmer who fights for the honour of an innocent girl.

"Garib-Ki-Tope" has already stirred Northern India, by its continuous run for several weeks. The leading roles are played by the director himself (Vithaldos Panchotia) and Sarla Devi (of "Zumbo" fame) supported by stars Rampiari, Radha Ranee, Snehalata, Hira Devi, Rama Devi and Sinthia with the Music Prodigy Kumar Taishankar Panchotia (7 years old son of Vithaldos Panchotia), who is said to do wonders in the picture, Khalil Ahmed (late of Kohinoor, Imperial and Madan Theatres fame), Mazhar Khan, C. P. Gotla (Manager of Bharat Laxmi Talkies) and others.

LOVE VERSUS CAREER!

Eternal Problem Faces Film Star

Betty Grable, Hollywood's "Glamour Girl", with the doors of top flight stardom open to her after five years of hard work, finds herself faced with this problem.

On one hand blonde Betty, proclaimed by the nation's foremost artists as the personification of young womanhood of this age in America and typed by them as the "Glamour Girl" as well as the ideal screen type, sees her fiance, Jackie Coogan, young actor who retired from films with a cool dollars 1,000,000 and who waits patiently for Betty to make up her mind.

On the other hand, Betty, after a five-year struggle during which her blonde beauty and amazing versatility were simply accepted as facts by listless producers, has had stardom thrust upon her by Paramount Studios, where it has suddenly occurred to master film minds that Betty is everything a star should be.

And Betty, torn between a desire to gratify the ambition of her lifetime and her love for young Coogan, to whom she has been engaged for two years, is in a condition of perplexment unheard of in the screen colony.

"We don't need money, Betty—let's go for a long boat ride", urges young Coogan, whom Betty had planned to marry next December 18th—on her 21st birthday.

"We want you to be the brightest star in Hollywood, Betty, and it's only a question of a few months until you are!" say Paramount executives to the bewildered girl.

Betty bites her lip and debates with herself, while going thru her dances, songs and lines for "Thrill of a lifetime", weighing realisation of her fondest dreams of stardom against a life of luxury with love and money lavished upon her.

In Betty Grable's position—what is a girl to do?

THEY ARE ALL COMING!

Sheela, Minerva's "find" who will be seen in "Meetha Zahar."

Vimala of Natraj Films, one of the feature players in "Sathi."

Zarina in Bharat Laxmi's forthcoming release "Kunwari Vidhva.

Nayampali who is featured in Natraj Films maiden film "Sathi."

Around Theatre & Film Land

The well-known Chandramohan (of Amarjyoti and Amrit Manthan fame) who plays an important role in Huns Pictures' new picture "Jwala".

Stars Talk About Screen Kisses

(By MANUAL ROMANO).

The real sensations of film players during their romantic kissing scenes to-day has the movie folk of Hollywood strangely divided. For the truth is that kissing will ever remain the most realistic action in any motion picture.

When the good looking hero clasps the lovely girl in his arms and kisses her, is that kiss merely part of a scene to them, or does it mean something more? Well, it does and it doesn't.

A survey among several leading Hollywoodites reveals that the reactions to film kissing very with the individual. Some can take their kisses or leave them, while others frankly enjoy a kissing scene. And still others do not like them at all.

Gladys Swarthout, the young opera brunette now making her screen debut at Paramount in "Rose of the Rancho", brought up the subject when she confessed that a romantic scene with John Bolos marked the first time she was ever kissed "professionally".

Miss Swarthout said she didn't particularly enjoy that kiss because she had so many other things on her hand, such as lines, scene cues and lights. But she added the conviction that no one can remain completely cold to a kiss, whether on the screen or off.

"GOTTA HAVE ROMANCE"

Mae West, who is called upon to kiss Victor McLaglen in her new picture, "Klendike Lou", agrees with Miss Swarthout and in fact goes her one better.

"You've gotta have romance, and what's romance without some kissing?" Mae rightfully asks. "And unless kissing is real, it doesn't look real. When I kiss 'em, I give 'em something to talk about."

On the other side of the fence is Being Crosby.

"I don't like it," Being declares. "I get embarrassed. If there's any way to get out of kissing on the screen, I am for it."

Wendy Barrie, however, believes that "kissing is a form of extravagance that any normal, healthy young woman should be able to indulge in without fear of going emotionally bankrupt."

"I'm not afraid," she says, "and consequently my kisses on the screen are very generous. Why not? As to whether a kiss could leave a girl cold, I don't think there can be any argument. Of course it couldn't. Particularly in Hollywood, where we have so many handsome young men."

"I hope I will not be too hard-hearted or too blase, but to one trained in the ways of the theatre, kissing on the screen and stage is just part of one's duty," asserts Sylvia Sidney. "There isn't anything to it. I can't remember my first stage kiss, but I do know that it was nothing like the first real kiss I received. As I recall, my first stage kiss—and my first screen kiss—were just so much time taken up."

"To Be An Actor An Inner Flame Must Burn In You"

Edward G. Robinson, Actor And Art Connoisseur, Talks About His Work

(BY BRIAN YOUNG)

A business man at the studio, a collector of art treasures at home, Edward G. Robinson, character star par excellence of the movies, provides an interesting Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde sort of psychological study.

The home of the star, who recently completed a picture for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, is virtually a museum. Everywhere one sees paintings by Picasso and Matisse and other moderns, antique glass, first editions antique furniture; all reflections of several artistic hobbies enjoyed by the player.

HE WORKS THERE!

But Robinson's studio dressing room is in direct contradiction to his home.

Almost bare, its most imposing piece of furniture being a barber's chair, this star's place to prepare before he faces the camera is quite different than the dressing rooms of other screen favourites, many being handsomely furnished.

"I work here," is Robinson's simple explanation of the Spartan nature of his dressing room.

"I don't believe in this 'born genius' stuff," he told us as he lounged back in his barber's chair. "I never have found any way to acting except darned hard work. I don't know any stars who ever stayed around very long, who weren't willing to work twelve hours to the other guy's eight. Take Blank (naming a famous comedy star of the screen). He frankly admits he himself had doubts that he would ever become an actor. But he wanted to become one, and he worked and starved and struggled, and now he's 'tops'.

THE INNER FLAME

"Personally, while I applaud the success of these youngsters who are being developed in studio schools, I am wondering if they haven't a handicap to overcome, in that they don't have to fight poverty. They, the good ones, do work like the devil, but I wonder if their acting foundations wouldn't be sounder if they had to trim their shirk cuffs with a nail scissors, and argue landlords into reducing the rent. These subsidized little theatres and these studio schools are fine, but I wonder if it wouldn't help future acting if we had some sort of an extreme 'bush league' to which we could send youngsters, theatres with such tiny salaries that the player might have to watch dishes in a hash house to keep body and soul together. To be an actor an inner flame must burn in you very fiercely indeed. And I rather think adversity is the best proof, whether the flame is merely a momentary flare-up, or something that will last to death."

Robinson's dressing room have no "Old Masters," such as those which distinguish the rooms of his home. His dressing room table is not laden with rare first editions, but with trade papers, "fan" magazines, newspapers.

But the bare room, with the enormous barber chair and an equally enormous mirror throwing it out of balance from the point of view of a meticulous interior decorator, has one touch which betrays the Eddie Robinson as he is at home.

ACTS FOR HIS SON

Directly over the big mirror, a

Edward G. Robinson.

mirror whose edges are stuck full of half used grease-paint tubes, dozens of them (apparently Robinson is one of those who hates to throw anything away!) one sees a large stuffed "Felix, the Cat," and a grinning stuffed rabbit. On the latter is a scrawl, quite illegible.

"My boy autographed it to me," said Robinson, grinning.

For it is around this four-year-old that Robinson's life revolves. No one, except Mrs. Robinson, is ever in on the performance, but 'tis said that the ruthless killer of the screen who made criminality so starkly unattractive, gives his best show nightly when he does "Minnie the Poo" and other juvenile classics for the youngster.

At home, a family man, a bit of a dilettante, a lover of fine art and fine music; at the studio a driving worker, interested only in what emotions he can live before the camera.....that's the impression after one visits the two diverse "hang-outs" of Edward G. Robinson.

"Sathi" Coming Soon

"Sathi" (Companion) the maiden production of Natraj Films, will soon be released in Bombay. For the first time we will see on the screen the dear and familiar sights of 'Konkon'. Mama Varerkar's story runs against this background. Durga Khote and Mubarak are starred in this modern play of modern emotions. Govindrao Tembe is said to have composed some marvellous tunes and Director Altekar is expected to have done a neat job of his work.

Natraj Vasi, the well-known Indian dancer, who has recently returned from a tour of Burma, Bali, Java and Ceylon.

Mass Education Through The Cinema

An attempt is being made to entertain and educate the masses through films in the interior of Africa where the cinema is still a novelty. The venture is said to have been financed by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

The difficulties have been great, but the results are stated to be encouraging, and they are described in a report on "The African and the Cinema" by L. A. Notcutt and G. C. Latham, recently published.

The films were made in a disused German Sanatorium in Tanganyika. Since they were to be intelligible to audiences who could not read, a lively commentary in English, and native languages had to be recorded.

In all, thirty-five films were made and shown in the open after dark, and "a great deal was learned" about what will and what will not commend itself to a native audience.

The report formulates a plan for putting the work on a permanent footing.

INDIA'S FIRST SEA PICTURE

"S. S. Jaldevi" To Be Released Shortly

"S.S. Jaldevi" or "Treasure Island", claimed to be India's first sea picture, will soon be released.

The picture has been produced by an enterprising Irani youth, Aspandiar Kai Oshtori, who is probably the youngest producer in India.

It took more than a year to complete the picture. The Company, with a view to make the picture as realistic and as natural as possible, engaged a fleet of steamers and actually went out on the sea and remained there for months.

The out-door scenes of the picture were taken at Goa. Among the high lights there are storm scenes and a terrible crash between two ocean liners at full speed and their subsequent wreckage to splinters. The best efforts were made to make this particular scene as successful as possible.

The story depicts in a vivid manner the adventures of two brothers at sea; one in pursuit of gold and other in love with a girl.

The cast includes P. Jairaj, Bhai Desa, Gulab, Urmila Devi, Master Dinkar etc.

The Empire Talkie Distributors have the exhibition right of this picture for Bombay Presidency.

Hullo, Speaking From "The Flying Ranee"!

Mayor Inaugurates New Train And Talks To Surat On Telephone

The Mayor of Bombay inaugurated the "New Flying Ranee" on Saturday afternoon at the Bombay Central Station amidst the flaring trumpets of the Bombay City Police.

The new train steamed off at 3-10 p.m. the scheduled time. A distinguished audience was present on the occasion. A striking innovation on the train was the telephone service which is to be available for passengers till the time of departure of the train. Another innovation on the train is the corridor that extends through the third class carriages. dining car and the second class observation car with arm chair accommodation.

A few minutes before the departure time, the Mayor of Bombay exchanged greetings on the telephone with the President of the Surat Borough Municipality and through him with the citizens of Surat.

BOMBAY-SURAT LINK

In the course of his speech the Mayor said:—

"During the eight months that this train (Flying Ranee) has been running, its popularity has grown from day to day and so successful has it been that now you have the new train you see before you. It has several novel features and the Bombay Telephone Company are to be congratulated in being the first in this country to install a telephone in a train. It gives me great pleasure therefore to be the first to speak through this telephone and at the same time to wish the Flying Ranee many more joyful journeys. May she long serve as the connection between this Province's two great cities of Bombay and Surat."

MESSAGE TO SURAT

His Worship the Mayor sent the following message on telephone to the City of Surat:—

"It is indeed with great pleasure that I speak through the first telephone on a train in this country and I am glad to take this opportunity of sending cordial greetings to you the President, to the Members of the Borough Municipality and to the citizens of the Province's great city of Surat. I trust that the Flying Ranee may long serve as a link between our two great cities and that we may prosper jointly."

The President of Surat Borough Municipality in a message to the City of Bombay on the telephone said to the Mayor:—

"Installation of Telephone service on Railway train is an innovation first of its kind in India and rare in other countries. This progressive step of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has thus minimised the trouble and inconvenience of many from amongst the travelling public and it is a matter of sincere joy for me to have the first opportunity of exchanging cordial greetings on the 'phone with the Mayor of Bombay and conveying the same to the members of the premier Municipality of Bombay and the citizens of Bombay through the Mayor on the day of the inauguration of this service. I sincerely believe that the useful service rendered by the Flying Ranee which has linked the presidency town with this city of historic importance will be appreciated more and more as time passes and will be instrumental in reviving the prosperity of this old city and increasing the prosperity of Bombay.

'BEGAR' PROHIBITED IN C. P.

New Bill Receives Assent Of Governor

NAGPUR, January 29.

H. E. the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar has assented to the Bill passed in the Assembly session, making it penal for landlords to employ 'begar' or forced labour from their tenants.

The new Act provides penalty for the non-payment of the service of use of cattle, etc., which may amount to Rs. 100, payable to the tenants as compensation.—United Press.

Pilot

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Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres. 1,231 kc/s.

A.M.

11-0 Ratan Bai.

Noon.

12-0 Duets from Movies.

P.M.

12-16 "For Children" (Marathi), by Sonibai Joglekar. 12-45 Talk (English): Entrees (to the circles). By Hilda Flanders. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 European Music. 1-30 Talk (English): "History of Music". No. 1. By Feroza Narielwalla. 5-30 M. Alfonso and Party. 5-58 Manikmala. Rama Sangit Vidyalaya. Concert by R. G. Phatak. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 Philadelphia S. Orchestra—Prelude in E. Flat minor (Buck); 7-40 Talk (Marathi): V. N. Naik's "Current Events" 7-55 Joseph DeLima Piano. 8-10 Dominic Pereira—Violin. 8-25 Million Airs. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Nisar Hussein of Baroda. 9-45 Talk (English): "The Week's Sport." By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 Nissar Hussein.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

8-0 Mohammad Shafi. 8-20 AIR Orchestra Bibhas. 8-30 V. N. Patwardhan. 9-0 Iqbal Putli. 9-20 Haider Hussain. 9-30 B. S. Rawat. 9-45 For Jack and Jill.

TRANSMISSION II.

P.M.

12-30 Classical Music (Vocal). 12-50 Popular Music (Vocal). 1-23 Instrumental Music. 1-30 Classical Music.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 V. N. Patwardhan. 5-25 Mohammad Shafi. 5-45 P. S. Mukerjee. 5-50 B. S. Rawat, 6-10 Iqbal Putli. 6-30 "For Villagers Only". 7-30 Hamid Hussain. 7-35 Iqbal Putli. 7-45 Mohammad Shafi. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Pessimism and Optimism in Urdu Ghazals." No. II. By Prof. R. S. Rafiq. 8-15 V. N. Patwardhan. 8-40 AIR Orchestra—Durga. 8-50 Mohammad Shafi. 9-0 Iqbal Putli. 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News, Weather (English). 9-45 B. S. Rawat. 10-0 Talk (English): "Indian Educational Conference at Calcutta—1938" By Miss Amy Cryan. 10-15 V. N. Patwardhan. 10-35 Mohammad Shafi. 10-45 Iqbal Putli. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II.

31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.

P.M.

5 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Mahommad Shafi. 6-40 Iqbal Putli. 6-55 V. N. Patwardhan. 7-15 B. S. Rawat. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 'For Music Lovers". 10-10 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I 10-15 "For Music Lovers" (Contd.) 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m. 810 kc/s and 49.10 m. 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

A.M.

8-36 Betar Orchestra. 8-51 Nalin Chandra Malakar. 9-6 Angurbala. 9-26 Satyaban. 9-46. Harimati. 10-6 Chamu Misra. Sarengee Solo, (Mian-ki-Todi). 10-21 Music Lessons. By P. K. Mullick. 10-51 Review: "Stage and Screen". By Spectator. 11-6 Morning Concert. News in English.

P.M.

6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Variety Entertainment. By St. Paul's College Students. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Chotey Khan. 8-41 Ali Hossain Party. 9-6 News, Weather (English). 9-21 Talk: I escape from prison in Badakshan. By Capt. V. d'Auvergne. 9-36 Jack Forbes and Singers.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Naatiya Qawwali. 8-20 Sabrun Nisa Begam. 8-35 Khyber Radio Orchestra—Kaharwa. 8-40 Shamshad Begam.

NOON

12-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal.

12-20 Sabrun Nisa Begam. 12-35 Khyber Radio Orchestra—Dadra. 12-40 Shamshad Begam. 5-30 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 5-40 Sabrun Nisa Begam. 6-0 "Khabare Atare". 7-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal—Qawwali. 7-20 Shahnai, Bagpipe and Dhol. 7-25 Shamshad Begam. 7-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Little Satires". No. 2. The Dandy. By Prof. A. H. Quraishi. 8-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 8-20 Sabrun Nisa Begam. 8-40 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-50 Shamshad Begam. 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News, Weather (English). 9-45 Talk (English): Music. By Mrs. G. Leslie Mold. 10-0 "Khosha-i-Parvdi".

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P.M.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-10 Khurshid Bai. 6-30 For Villagers. 7-0 Sham Sundar. 7-20 Joti Parshad of Jaipur. 7-40 Haider Baksh. 7-45 Khurshid Bai. 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): "Principles of Literary Criticism". Fiction—Technique. By Agha Abdul Hamid. 8-30 Joti Parshad of Jaipur. 8-55 Sham Sundar. 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News, Weather (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "The Latest in Science". The Structure of Matter. By J. B. Seth. 10-0 Joti Parshad of Jaipur. 10-10 Sham Sundar. 10-30 Khurshid Bai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

P.M.

7-25 Opening Announcements. 7-30 Big Ben. Recital. 7-50 'Alexander Selkirk'. 8-30 Orchestral Concert. 9-15 Weekly Newsletter. 9-35 Religious Service.

QUAKE SHOCK IN BIHAR

LAHARIASARAI, (Bihar) Jan. 29.

An earth tremor which reminded the people to the great shock of 1934 was felt at Darbhanga at 9-42 this morning. The shock which passed from south to north caused great consternation for sometime, thousands leaving their homes in panic.

Some people received minor injuries while rushing down from the tops of their houses. The shock was rather violent though the duration was short.—A. P.

AT MUZAFFARPUR

MUZAFFARPUR (Bihar) Jan. 29.

An earthquake shock of short duration was felt here at 10-5 this morning. Similar shocks reported from Jhanjharpur and Janakpur in Darbhanga district.—A. P.

Another Defeat For Tennyson XI

Moin-ud-Dowla's Men Beat Tourists By Six Wickets

Lord Tennyson's Team suffered yet another defeat when they were beaten by the Moin-ud-Dowla's eleven by six wickets.

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 29.

Lord Tennyson's team were all out in their second innings for 293 leaving Secunderabad to get 125 runs to win.

The weather was again very warm when Tennyson's team continued their second innings against Moin-Ud-Dowla's XI this morning.

Attendance was the biggest during the three days numbering about 8,000. The remaining three wickets of the visitors occupied the wicket for about an hour and added 61 runs giving their side a margin of 124 runs in which to get their opponents out, if they were to escape defeat.

Shahabuddin and Amarnath were opening bowlers. Tennyson hit out powerfully but Wellard played unusually quiet role being content to let his captain do the scoring. In one over from Amarnath however Wellard tried to hit him out of ground but without success.

Amarnath grazed his wicket more than once. Tennyson drove Shahabuddin to the boundary and got another streaky four to fine leg. Wellard then hit Amarnath for six near the screen and when Lateef replaced Shahabuddin he hit a full toss from him for another six. Including a six he had hit yesterday these made three fives for Wellard.

Tennyson was caught in the slips by Asadullah at 248 and Wellard left at 277 well held by Hyderali in spite of having to face the sun. Peebles hit three fours and two threes before he was caught at shortleg and English innings closed at noon for 293.

HINDLEKAR'S FINE INNINGS.

Definite conclusion for match either way was foregone conclusion when Secunderabad went in on their second innings at 12-15 with Hindlekar and Asadullah. Hardstaff fielded for Langridge who was unable to field. Wellard bowled to a comprehensive leg-trap with Peebles at silly midon but Hindlekar gave one of the best displays of cutting and squar-cutting he has given for a long time and when fifty was reached his own share was 39. Hindlekar had a lucky escape in slips, however, when his score was five. The All-India wicket-keeper then cut Wellard twice to boundary. At thirty-three Worthington came on for Pope and Hindlekar cut him five times in one over getting two on each occasion. Fifty was the result of forty minutes. Tennyson strengthened the off-field for Hindlekar but he pieced it time and again with incisive cuts and square cuts. At 56 Asadullah pecked at a bumper and was well held by Worthington in the gully. The total at lunch was 62 for one wicket, Hindlekar not out for 47, Hyderali not out for nil.

AFTER-LUNCH GAME.

The weather was too hot for really serious cricket when game was resumed for the last time but English bowlers and fielders made a fight of it all the way until the last run was scored. Hindlekar was caught at wicket off the first ball he received from Wellard on resumption. He had given a fine display of aggressive batting during the 45 minutes he was at wicket. Amarnath joined Hyderali and again some interesting cricket was witnessed.

Amarnath began with a four to fine leg and when Smith came on he hooked him to fine leg brilliantly. Hyderali executed the same stroke in the next over even more brilliantly and ninety was quickly on board. Pope now returned in place of Wellard and got Amarnath out l.-b.-w. for 22 (93—3). Hundred was reached in 95 minutes. Hyderali was then taken in. A ball from Smith made off the mat and Hyderali hit his wicket in trying to late cut it. The off ball was smashed in the process and had to be replaced (103—4). This brought Ushaq Ahmad and Mazharuddin together. With four and three off Smith, both splendid strokes, Ushaqe Ahmed brought the score to 120. Mazharuddin got a three to on. Strong cover drive by Ushaque which looked like certain four was stopped by Tennyson but Mazharuddin hit Pope to square-leg for four and Moin-ud-Dowla's eleven won the match by six wickets.

FOURTH DEFEAT OF TOUR.

This is the fourth defeat the Tennyson's Team has suffered in this tour so far.-

SECUNDERABAD: (2nd Innings).

Hindlekar,	c McCorkell,	b Wellard	.....	47
Asadullah,	c Worthington,	b Wellard	.....	13
Hyderali, (hit wicket), b Smith.				11
Amarnath, l.-b.-w. b Pope			.....	22
Ushaqe Ahmad, (not out)			.....	21
Mazhurddin, (not out)			.....	9
Extras			.....	4
Total (for four wickets).				127

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Wellard	14	2	42	2
Pope	11.3	2	29	1
Worthington	3	0	20	0
Smith	6	0	32	1

INDIAN XI FOR MADRAS TEST

C. K. Nayudu Not Included

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Selection Committee has submitted to the Board of Control for Cricket in India the names of the following fourteen players to represent an Indian Eleven against Lord Tennyson's eleven at Madras from 5th to 8th February.

V. M. Merchant (Captain).
D. D. Hindlekar.
Mahomed Nissar.
Amarsingh.
Vinoo Mankad.
S. Banerjee.
Mushtaq Ali.
Amarnath.
Amir Elahi.
S. Hazare.
Havewala.
Bhaya.
G. Parthasarathy and M. J. Gopalan.—A. P.

PARSI GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Result Of Saturday's Matches

The following are the results of the matches played in the Parsi Gymkhana Tennis Tournament on Saturday afternoon:—

Rama Rao beat Rasikumar of Vankaner 6-3, 6-3.

Miss T. Dias and M. Bhandari beat Mrs. Abe and M. Take 6-1, 6-4.

E. V. Bobb beat T. Shibata 6-3, 6-3.

R. Sen beat Narayan Rao 6-1, 6-3.

J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton w.o. H. Parekh and partner.

L. R. Pereira beat N. S. Talwar 6-1, 6-4.

Miss G. J. Kavasji beat Miss Q. Guzdar 6-3, 6-1.

N. Rama Rao and S. Narayen Rao beat K. M. Merchant and G. L. Merchant 7-5, 6-3.

Mrs. J. E. Tew and Tew beat Mrs. Acott and O. Sutton 6-2, 6-3.

Miss A. Mehta and Rachappa beat Mrs. Bell and Mytton 6-4, 6-4.

To-day's Matches

COURT No. 1: B. Rachappa v. D. Stilliard, or W. Richardson or H. N. Contractor at 3-30 p.m.; E. V. Bobb or T. Shibata v. S. Narayan Rao or R. Sen at 4-15 p.m.; E. V. Bobb and J. Charanjiva v. M. D. Petit and H. N. Contractor at 5-00 p.m.

COURT No. 2: N. Rama Rao or Rasikumar of Wankaner v. E. W. Duthie at 3-30 p.m.; O. Sutton v. L. R. Pereira or N. S. Talwar at 4-00 p.m.; Mrs. J. E. Tew v. Miss P. de Lima at 4-30 p.m.

COURT No. 3: M. Bhandari v. R. K. Sanghani at 3-45 p.m.; Mrs. R. Genge v. Miss C. Guzdar or Miss G. J. Kavasji at 4-30 p.m.

FIRST AVAILABLE COURT: N. Rama Rao and S. Narayan Rao or K. M. Merchant and G. L. Merchant v. R. F. Vakharia and F. F. Vakharia.

Inheriting Character From Parents

An interesting lecture was delivered by Prof. R. A. Fisher, Galton Professor of Eugenics in University College, London, on "Genetics" in the Royal Institute of Science on Saturday morning. Lt. Col. S. L. Bhatia presided.

Prof. Fisher showed how modern science of "Genetics" had revealed the fundamental laws of distribution of different characteristics from parents to offsprings. The distribution of character, he said, depended upon the germinal constitution of each of the parents with the result that the percentage of distribution varied. For example, he cited the characters which are linked with sexes, say, colour blindness. The colour blindness was transmitted from fathers to the daughters, but not to the sons, with the result that grandsons got colour blindness.

Prof. Fisher emphasised the practical value of "Genetics" both to the plants and animal kingdom and said it was possible to apply these laws of animal genetices to human society. If this was followed, people about to marry would be immuned of many diseases. In Germany, a bureau of eugenics is already maintained and people who are about to marry are advised.

REINSTATEMENT OF VILLAGE OFFICERS

Conviction For Civil Disobedience Is No Bar

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

In the Madras Assembly this morning during question hour the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, replying to a question as to what was the policy of Government in the matter of reinstatement of village officers who were dismissed or who resigned for participating in Civil Disobedience and Non-Co-operation movements, said that each case for reinstatement applied for, would be considered on merits and that the general policy of Government was not to deem the conviction and imprisonment suffered in furtherance of Civil Disobedience and Non-Co-operation movements as a bar for appointment in public services. Of course there were various other considerations such as conviction for violence to be taken into account.

To a supplementary question as to whether persons just released from jail after having suffered imprisonment convicted on charges of violence would be reinstated in their original appointments, the Premier stated that the consideration which weighed with Government for releasing them from jail could not hold good in the matter of their being reinstated which was practically handing over the machinery of Government to such persons.

CALCUTTA.—Bejoy Pal with many aliases aged 25 of Howrah, was declared by the Bengal Government as an arms smuggler and was externed from Calcutta for 20 years.

Guard of honour presented at the unveiling ceremony of the statue of His late Majesty King George V at the Gateway of India, on Thursday evening.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Martara Scores Stylish Success In Big Handicap

AL MUQBIL COMES TO LIGHT

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

An attractive programme with the race for the Grand Western Handicap the event of outstanding interest drew a large crowd to Mahaluxmi yesterday.

Backers, however, fared disastrously for the favourites were geneally beaten. Followers of the fortunes of W. Sibbritt in particular had a lean time for the popular Australian light weight had a blank afternoon.

At least three time records were broken, but these will not be accepted as the electric clock reputed to be infallible. was found to be out of order. Martin Ryan and Ted Godfrey were the most successful trainers of the afternoon. The former saddled two important winners in Al Muqbil and Manclare and the latter scored with Nasu and Ticanto.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY.

The New Zealand bred Martara, owned by Mr. P. D. Bolton was the Star performer of the afternoon. He won the Great Western Handicap from a select field in the easiest possible fashion. The son of Martarma was practically on the lead from the start, and never seemed to be off a tight rain. When Gay Lover and Inflation, the favourite, challenged a furlong from home, this great galloper lightly disposed of the challenge. His Lordship, another great horse from New Zealand, ran prominently for over a mile and is certain to be seen to advantage when the distance is more to his liking.

Manclare, late Cardinal, put up his best performance in this country when winning the Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate in fine style from. Flying Glance. Why and several other smart performers. There was none of that softness which had characterised his efforts last season and he gamely answered the call of his rider when Flying Glance put in a determined challenge. Backed down to "Threes" House of Lords was simply not good enough. The best he could do was to finish third.

WINS WHEN UNBACKED.

A slightly better favourite than Violence in the General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup, Fadilhat al Hawa made a great bid for honours only to be beaten by a neck in a desperate finish with Al Muqbil. The success of the latter caused consternation among racegoers who had followed this useful galloper in the Mahim Plate on New Year's Day. They had good reason to, for he had won well over ten furlongs seven days previously, beating among others, such class performers as Firpo, Krishna and Al Hamil. It would be interesting to know what made this smart galloper and as far as we know, reliable horse, such an ineffective participant on the Mahim Plate. Instances of irregular running would seem to be on the increase and still no action is taken. The complacency of the R. W. I. T. C. Stewards is amazing and all the chasing about that the Stipendiaries do on a race afternoon would seem to yield no results. Firpo's running on Saturday was inexplicable. He was never in the fighting, though recent form gave him an outstanding chance. Tohalla recently promoted and as honest as the day as long, ran a great race with B. McQuade in the saddle. He must have been chosen than a good third if his jockey made his challenging bid earlier than he did.

TICANTO AGAIN

Mr. F. H. Mehta possesses an excellent money spinner in Ticanto. This steady son of Stratford won his fourth successive race when taking the Adelaide Plate. Selby rode a vigorous finish and just got up in time to beat Paper Boy by a neck. The latter, beaten out of the first three the other day when greatly fancied, almost did the trick this time with Brace persevering in the saddle to the bitter end.

Perhaps the most popular success of the afternoon was that of Assault-At-Arms in the Fort Plate. Division I. Starting a warm favourite. H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's six-year-old gelding outstayed a big troop and won well from Regoletta and Mr. Pip who were in the lesser placings.

Nasu carried the jacket of Sir Homi Mehta to victory in the Fort Plate, Division II and won, in the style which presages further successes. The place getters were Miss Patiphar and The Grove, both of whom are likely to win in their turn.

The first market choice in the Importers' Plate Saxon Prince was narrowly beaten in a close finish by Don Valley who had opened his winning account last week. Gethin who rode the Papyrus gelding to victory in the Lansdowne Plate was again associated with the five-year-old success yesterday.

Reformer justified his promotion to Class II when he scored in the Tom Le Mesurier Plate Division II. Always in front from flag fall he resisted the late challenge of Sadran Manfi and Great Star and won comfortably by a length.

Making an appearance after a long spell on the easy list Mujbil Hatim sprang a surprise in the Tom Le Mesurier Plate Division I. An unconsidered quantity Jamoor's speedy bay involved in defeat Bahar Neel, Aziza and several others. Timiat backed down to "threes" was simply not good enough despite Sibbritt's vigorous handling and the best he could do was to finish fourth.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. (Div. II) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Diamond's REFORMER 8-0, Bromley 1
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's SADRAN MANFI 8-0, Meekings .. 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GREAT STAR, 8-0 (car. 8-1), Brace 3
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SILVER STAR 8-4, Selby .. 4

Won by 3|4 length, head. ½ length.

Time: 1min. 23-3|5 secs.

Not run: Nur Jehan 9-0, King Ghazi 8-9, Zoolum 8-4, and Gold 8-0.

Tote paid Rs. 104 for win. Rs 36, Rs. 48 and Rs. 50 for places.

Favourite: Golden Sceptre.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE FORT PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Sir Homi Mehta's NASU 8-7 Selby 1
Mr. V. Rosenthal's MISS POTIPHAR 8-0, (car. 8-5), Jones 2
Mr. N. E. Raymond's THE GROVE 9-0, Evans 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's TOBRALCO 9-0, W. Sibbritt 4

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 1 length, neck.

Time: 1 min. 39-2|5 secs.

Not run: Clear Art 7-8, and Perrier 7-8.

Tote paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 27 and Rs. 21 for places.

Favourite: Nasu.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE. Distance.—1 1/2 Miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

Messrs S. M. Dhalla and E. D. Pandole's DON VALLEY 7-7 Gethin 1
Mr. Diamond's SAXON PRINCE 7-7, (car. 7-8), Bromley 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYA KUMAR II 7-11 E. Britt, ... 3
Mr. M. Ali Asker's BIRTH DAY BOOK 8-8 Rickaby 4

Won by Short head, 4 lengths, short head.

Time: 2 min. 35-2|5 secs.

Not run: Carioca 9-11, Motky 9-4, Ballylinch 7-11, and Sherwood 7-0.

Tote paid Rs. 124 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 16 and Rs. 25 for places.

Favourites Blandello and Saxon Prince.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

THE FORT PLATE (Div. I). Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's ASSAULT-AT-ARMS, 8-8, Munro 1
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's RIGOLETTA, 8-11, W. Sibbritt 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP, 8-1, Selby 3
Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's HAVANA II, 7-10, Simmons 4

Not run: Pure Scott 8-8, Chhatrasal 8-5.

Won by 1 length, 1|2 length, and 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 39 3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 22 and Rs. 62 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLA KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP. Distance—1 1/4 Miles.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000, presented by the Nawabzadas of Bhopal and Rs. 12,000, from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,000; Second, Rs. 3,000; Third Rs. 1,000. For Arabs 4 years old and upwards, Arabs, 6 years old and upwards, to carry 8st. 7lbs. Arabs, 5 years old, to carry 8st. 5lbs. Arabs, 4 years old, to carry 8st. Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000, or over, 7 lbs. extra. Allowances.—Arabs in Classes II and III, 7lbs.

(Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions will not apply)

Mr. K. T. Sampat's AL MUQBIL, 9-0, Burn 1
Mr. Diamond's FADHILAT AL HAWA, 8-7, Maxwell 2
Mr. T. A. Khan's TOHALLA, 7-7, B. McQuade 3
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAMIL, 9-0, C. Hoyt 4

Not run: Soufa 8-0.

Won by neck, 1|2 length and neck.

Time: 2 minutes, 17 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 165 for win, Rs. 45, Rs. 19 and Rs. 61 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; Second, Rs 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's TICANTO, 7-9, Selby 1
Mrs. S. J. Gubbay's PAPER BOY, 8-0, Brace 2
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's FLYING ORDERS, 9-0, Rickaby 3
Mrs. J. W. Goldsmith's REACTION, 8-9, Marrable 4

Not run: Sarason 8-7, Beamish Boy 8-2.

Won by neck, 2 lengths, and 3|4 length.

Time: 1 minute, 9 3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 24 and Rs. 75 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP. Distance—1 1/4 Miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 19,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 12,500; Second, Rs. 4,000; Third Rs. 2,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. P. D. Bolton's MARTARA, 8-4, Bromley 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GAY LOVER, 9-6, W. Sibbritt 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's INFLATION, 7-7, J. O'Neale 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's HIS LORDSHIP, 9-4, Burn 4

Not run: Field Marshal 7-7, Gipsy Jack 7-11.

Tote paid Rs. 88 for win, Rs. 34, Rs 56 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,500; Third Rs. 1,500; A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mrs. Marbeth's MANCLARE, 8-7, Marrable 1
Messrs N. D. and K. D. Bagree's FLYING GLANCE, 9-5, Munro 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHY, 7-12, E. Britt 3
Mr. Kay's HOUSE OF LORDS, 8-0, W. Sibbritt 4

Not run: Multissimo 8-13, Synagogue 8-13, Heritage II 8-7, Britebeard 7-12.

Tote paid Rs. 97 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 60 and Rs. 61 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. (Div. I). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second, Rs. 2,000; Third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL HATIM, 8-0, Meekings 1
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL, 8-4, B. McQuade 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's AZIZA, 7-10, Simpson 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's TIMIAT, 7-7, W. Sibbritt 4

Not run: Mamluq al Iraq 9-3, Mahmood Beg 7-5.

Tote paid Rs. 718 for win, Rs. 148, Rs. 44 and Rs. 95 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.

RAILWAY BUDGET IN THE MAKING

NEW DELHI, January 28.

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways has completed the scrutiny of budget proposals for the next year and approved the various railway demands.

It is understood that the Committee has approved an additional grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for advance stores purchase, which was postponed from the December meeting.

The feature of the new construction programme for the next financial year includes the Sind right bank feeder line. The Sind Government having undertaken not to construct parallel roads and or build feeder roads, construction will start from the next year.

The revised budget for the current year provides for additional staff etc. in connection with the Congress and expenditure for Kumb Mela arrangements.—United Press.

Cinema As Teacher In Villages

C. P. Govt. Committee Stresses Value Of Visual Instruction

NAGPUR, Jan. 26.

The suggestion that all private and individual efforts should be co-ordinated and that a Board of Visual Education should be started in the Central Provinces and Berar is made by the Visual Education Committee appointed by the Central Provinces Government in its report just published.

The Committee consisted of Mr. N. N. Sil, Chairman, Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, Mr. G. J. Pathak and Mr. M. A. Bombawale, Secretary.

The report contains 12 chapters with 6 appendices.

In a country like India where literacy is very low, visual presentation of matters of general knowledge is particularly helpful, and the Committee observes as follows:

"But nobody would question the pressing needs of the dissemination of knowledge on subjects like medicine, agriculture, industries marketing, civics and citizenship, prohibition, general knowledge, physical education and combating of social evils. In medicine such subjects as hygiene and rural sanitation prevention of epidemic diseases, diet and comparative value of foodstuffs, first aid and knowledge of child welfare and maternity is very essential. In agriculture modern methods of cultivation, animal husbandry, poultry farming etc. need special attention.

As regard industries, educating the masses in cottage industries in the rural areas and basic industries in urban areas is very necessary. Such trades as carpentry, tailoring, dairy farming and others could also be usefully taught through visual aids and their importance impressed upon the villagers generally. The marketing of agricultural and industrial produce is now a subject important in itself and needs special and separate treatment as also the means of communication.

Civics and citizenship are subjects which need be immediately impressed upon the minds of the rural masses who have recently acquired the right of vote and indirectly a voice in their own government. . . There is the problem of the physical development of the masses. Here again, visual aids should prove superior to words. The different exercises can be demonstrated by the film and their effects can also be exhibited through films, posters and lantern slides"

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee, therefore, makes the following recommendations:—

1 That all private and individual efforts should be co-ordinated

2 That a Board of Visual Education should be started with the following objects:—

(i) to chalk out the lines on which the work of Visual Education is to be carried on in this Province

(ii) to supervise and guide the activities of the Visual Education Department.

(iii) to advise local Government on all matters relating to Visual Education

(iv) to co-ordinate the Visual Education activities of the different Departments of Government in the Central Provinces and Berar.

(v) to establish inter-provincial co-operation in the matter of Visual Education.

(vi) to certify films, slides, posters and other visual aids for use in this province.

(3) That a Department of Visual Education should be created to carry out the programme of Visual Education which will be directly under the control of the Minister of Education.

(4) For carrying out the work of the Visual Education the Committee has divided the Province into three different zones:

(i) Rural areas adjoining motorable roads.

(ii) Rural areas not accessible by lorries.

(iii) Urban areas

and recommended four schemes —two for rural and two for urban areas.

MAIN HANDICAP.

Taking into consideration the main handicap of the Visual Education, viz., the dearth of supply of educational films and slides the Committee has recommended to start with use of foreign pictures and simultaneously make arrangements of their production in the Province either by one of the following alternatives:—

(i) to induce the existing Indian Film Companies to produce educational films and try to purchase them at a flat rate of about Rs. 2 per foot for standard size; or

(ii) to start a moderately equipped Government studio in the Province, or

(iii) to subsidize private film companies to produce pictures on such lines without much risk to the Government.

In order to meet the difficulty of the growing requirements of educational films in future, the Committee has recommended:—

(i) Exemption of duty on raw films consumed for the production of educational pictures only;

(ii) Return of full drawback for facilitating import of foreign educational films;

(iii) Exemption of duty on 16 mm. cameras, projectors and raw films imported for the production and exhibition of educational films.

(iv) exemption of news reels from censorship;

(v) Diversion of entertainment tax on cinema theatres from the general exchequer to the encouragement of production of educational pictures.

In order to facilitate the work of the Visual Education Department the Committee has further recommended:—

(i) Recognition of the Visual methods of instruction by the University through lectures and research.

(ii) Introduction of the subject of Visual instruction in the training of primary and secondary teachers.

(iii) Encouragement of photography in schools which will help visual instruction in the Province.

(iv) To make a survey of the cinema industry in the Province for investigating how far the Industry could be harnessed for the purpose of visual instruction.

(v) To make exhibition of educational shorts or news reel propramme compulsory which will give impetus to the production of educational films and thus indirectly fulfil the requirements of the Visual Education Department.

(vi) To co-operate with other provinces and private agencies in order to conserve the energies, avoid duplication of work and effect economy in carrying out the programme of visual instruction.

The rough estimate for all the four different schemes both for rural and urban areas have been recommended in the appendices.

Two Negroes who had just robbed a farmer's hen roost were making fast time over the fields.

"Law, Mose," gasped Sambo, "why yo s'pose dem flies follow us so close?"

"Keep gallopin,' nigger," said Mose. "Dem ain't flies, dem are buckshot."

Our Bangalore Letter

AMERICAN JOURNALIST'S COMPARISON

Mysore State And Hyderabad State

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Colonel Donald S. Roackwell, O.B., M.E.C., American Explorer, Author, Lecturer, Editor and Poet, who visited Mysore during the last Dasara festivities as a guest of the Dewan, and has since been a State guest in Hyderabad, where he has been conducting a survey of Islamic Culture, as Director-General of the Asiatic Expedition for Moslem Research, under the distinguished auspices of the Explorers Club of America make an interesting comparison between Mysore State and the Hyderabad State, the two premier native States of India, in the course of a letter just written by him from Bombay to Mr. H. R. Krishna Murthi, Journalist, "Ramamandira" V. Chamarajapet, Bangalore City. He writes:

HYDERABAD AND MYSORE CONTRASTED

In contrasting Hyderabad with Mysore, I am at a considerable disadvantage. While I was delightfully entertained by that most gracious and delightful of hosts, Sir Mirza Ismail, during the gala days of the Dasara, I had but a limited opportunity to observe the industrial and educational institutions, and no time to study the improved agricultural methods. Having been a State guest of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government for several months. I am more familiar with the actual conditions, both in the city and the country districts, as I have visited many sections of the State. Therefore any direct comparisons or a sweeping character would be unfair.

However, I may say that Mysore shows a remarkable development along lines of modern progress. I was much impressed by my visit to the silk industry, the soap factory, sugar mill, hydro-electric plant and other institutions I have seen nothing in Hyderabad like the ornamental treatment of country cross roads with circular walls of concrete, which I observed between Mysore and Bangalore. This is indeed a very modern and beautiful touch, which I was told had been accomplished largely through the efforts of that tireless worker. Mr. Humayun Mirza.

CITY PARKS OF MYSORE

The city parks of Bangalore and Mysore are superb, and there is an atmosphere of breadth, space, tranquillity and cleanliness about these cities which, with their salubrious climate, makes them especially attractive to the tourist. As Hyderabad is so much larger a city, its bazaars are naturally more colourful and interesting to the foreign visitor; and the kaleidoscopic panorama around the famous Char Minar is one of the singular fascination.

DIVERSITY OF LANDSCAPE

Scenically both Mysore and Hyderabad offer a great diversity of landscape, but the latter possesses one unique attraction in its rock jungles—miles of grotesque granite formations, huge boulders piled one upon the other in weird groupings as though a giant had played with them like toy blocks. The smiling face of the Mysore countryside and its equable climate strongly remind the American visitor of California, the State of oranges, palm trees, blue skies, sunshine, optimism and cinema studios. Mysore should prove an ideal locality for cinema production.

The superb public buildings and broad avenues of Mysore and Bangalore are milestones in the march of progress; and unparalleled throughout all India is the supreme effort made to entertain the visiting public with magnificent spectacles and splendid pageants. Brindavan is of course absolutely unique in its glorious beauty a crowning jewel in the scintillant diadem of natural and man-made marvels with which the State is so richly endowed.

COMPARISON OF TWO SUPERLATIVES

Hyderabad has many intriguing monuments of Islamic and Mogul history, vast forts and important historic cities, and unsurpassed collections of art and antiquities in her handsome palaces and museums. The comparison of two superlatives is not only futile but impossible. Two great enlightened States, wealthy and progressive—both blessed with modern, beneficent rulers; each with a guiding genius at the helm of State; similar in their ambitious programme for educational, industrial and agricultural advancement—let me summarise my inadequate comparative survey in this fashion; whereas Mysore is the up-to-the minute show place of India, here Oriental opulance exemplified by the lavish public entertainment provided by her devout and munificent Maharaja; her modern spirit typified by the inspiring guidance of her alert, aggressive Dewan, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, and climaxed by that brilliant masterpiece of engineering achievement and matchless display of light and colour — BRINDAVAN — Hyderabad is the very heart of picturesque old India, its ancient byways teeming with colourful charm but awakening to throb with new life and vigour under the staunch leadership of such sterling statesmen as that indefatigable wizard of finance and executive organisation, Sir Akbar Hydari, and the astute, diplomatic Political and Educational Member, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur.

GLEAMING TOWERS OF CHAR MINAR

The four gleaming towers of Char Minar symbolize Hyderabad's age-old romantic appeal; her efficient industrial institutions and splendid Government buildings are emblematic of her rapid development along the most approved modern lines; her innate aloofness and austerity, which form an essential part of her mysterious are superbly personified in her benign and democratic, but reclusive monarch—His Exalted Highness, the powerful but self-effacing Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

This American author-explorer will visit all the principal cities and States of India, Afghanistan, Burma, Siam, Indo-China, Malay States, Java, Bali, Borneo, the Philippines, China, Japan and Hawaii.

Upon his return to New York he will write a romantic novel of Indian Life, certain scenes and incidents of which were inspired by his visit to Mysore.

World's Largest Lighthouse

Said to be the highest in the world, the Deal Island lighthouse, Tasmania, standing 957 feet above sea level, is to have its 3,000 candle power acetylene lamps replaced by electric lamps of 1,000,000 candle power. The lighthouse keepers and their families are the sole occupants of the island. The range of the light in favourable circumstances is 60 miles.

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

BANGALORE: Jan. 29.

For the first time in the history of Bangalore Municipal Council a Congressman has been declared elected as President.

There were three candidates for the presidentship, of which one withdrew, leaving two Congress candidates in the field.

Mr. Bala Krishniah (Congress), was declared elected having secured 15 votes against 10, got by his rival.—A. P.

Governor And Bombay Ministry

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The second note, issued possibly from the Government House, explains much more clearly than the first note as to what exactly the Governor of Bombay told the Muslim League deputationists regarding the Option Clause in the Bill to amend the District Local Boards Act. It is quite obvious that the second note was not a spontaneous one and something must have transpired between the Congress Ministry and the Governor on the wording of the first note.

The Governor adopted the right course when he informed the Muslim League deputationists that, in view of the emphatic assurance given by the Prime Minister on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Council, he did think that there would arise a situation when he would have to make use of his special responsibility to safeguard the interest of the minorities.

The very fact that a second note explaining the first note has been issued reveals that the Governor was convinced that the previous note was not happily worded. It, however, seems to be a fact that what the Governor wanted to convey was not contained in the first note and the responsibility for it should lie on the adviser who was responsible for it. It is a pity that the adviser should have forgotten the previous history and not have tendered the proper advice in the circumstances.

Everyone would welcome the statement that there is no difference between the Governor and the Ministry on the District Local Boards Bill. It has also been made clear that the Governor would not use his special powers until after a difference had arisen between himself and the Ministry.

A WARNING.

It should, however, be recognised that the first note did convey the impression that the Governor was prepared to go over the head of the Council of Ministers, on a question over which they had already come to an agreement, before he accorded sanction to the Bill. Those responsible for creating such an impression, should take the present instance as a warning.

To understand the situation in its proper perspective it is better to read both the statements to the Press.

The first note issued on Thursday night stated:—

"His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received on Thursday evening a deputation of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislatures consisting of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar and Khan Saheb Faiz Mahomed Khan (secretary).

"The deputation placed before him their views about the optional clause in the District Local Board Amending Bill and requested His Excellency to refuse his assent to it. His Exellency replied that he did not consider that he would be justified in refusing assent to the Bill on account of the optional clause, but assured the deputation that in the event of a suggestion being made that the optional clause be brought into operation in any constituency, he under his special responsibility to safeguard the legitimate interests of the minorities, would not sanction the setting up of machinery for that purpose unless he were entirely satisfied that the desire to exercise the option was genuienly spontaneous amongst qualified Muslim electors and was very widely held in that constituency."

THE SECOND NOTE.

The Second Note, explaining the first one, which was issued on Friday night states:—

"Owing to statements which have appeared in the press regarding the reply given by His Excellency the Governor to the Muslim League deputation led by Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, it seems desirable to state that His Excellency and Ministers are agreed that a special responsibility of the Governor does not involve the use of the Governor's special powers, until after a differences has arisen between them.

"No such difference has arisen over the district Local Board Bill; on the contrary, His Excellency stressed to the Muslim League Deputation, which waited upon him, the point that the Prime Minister had given an emphatic assurance to the Muslims, so that His Excellency's responsibility is not likely to be called into action unless those assurances were not fulfilled."

Statements in the Press alone were certainly not responsible for the above explanation However, all's well that ends well.

GALLERIES CLOSED, PRESS EXCLUDED!

Strange Procedure Re: Debt Relief Bill

MADRAS, January 29.

In the Madras Legislative Assembly, the Speaker, Mr. Sambamurthy, adopted an extraordinary procedure, for taking a poll demanded by an Opposition member, on an amendment on the Agricultural Debt Relief Bill.

The Speaker ordered all galleries to be cleared, including the Press and all doors of the Assembly Chamber were closed for quarter of an hour. Visitors and Pressmen had to stand outside, on the Assembly verandah. One veteran Legislator, a member of the Upper House, who had also withdrawn, told the Associated Press, that the Speaker presumably wanted to impress on the members, the inconvenience and waste of time that would be caused by taking a regular poll, so that they might think twice before demanding a poll.

It may be stated, that this was the third poll demanded by the Opposition members, in an hour's time this morning. The amendment which sought for the exclusion of Charitable Institutions, from the operation of the Bill, was rejected by 137 votes to 27.—A.P.

SENSATION IN MADRAS ASSEMBLY!

Walk-Out Protest Against Long Hours

MADRAS, January 29.

Great sensation was caused, this evening, in the Madras Assembly, when more than a dozen members of the opposition, including Kumararaja, M. A. Muthia Chettiar, Leader of the Opposition, and Sir A. T. Pannirselvam, staged a walk-out, as a protest against the Speaker's policy of insisting upon the House, to sit for hours together, without adjourning.

While the debate on the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill was going on, at 6 p.m., the Speaker announced that he would continue sitting of the House till 6-45, quoting in support of his action, from the British Parliamentary procedure, that the House of Commons used to sit for 8-1/2 hours, so that some more amendments on the Bill might be disposed of.

Upon this, several members of the Opposition, including the Leader, who had been frequently protesting all these days, against the policy of making them sit till late hours, causing great strain, walked out in a body in protest.

The House proceeded with the business, without the members who walked out.

To-day more than 100 amendments have been disposed of, and there are about 60 more.

The House adjourned till Monday.—United Press.

MUSLIMS WALK OUT AGAIN

Protest Against 'Bande Mataram' In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

A second walk-out was staged to-day in the Madras Legislative Assembly, when four Muslim members headed by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan walked out of the House, as a protest against the singing of the "Vande Mataram" son, and returned after the prayer time.

It will be recalled that on Thursday last, about ten Muslim members and Sir A. T. Pannirselvam (Christian Member), headed by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, staged a similar demonstration when "Vande Mataram" was sung, and they were not present in the House yesterday during the prayer time, in spite of the fact that stanzas from the holy "Quoran" were chanted in the House according to the Speaker's statement made on the previous day at the conclusion of the day's sitting.—United Press.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT, INSULATOR SMASHED

Sequel To Refusal To Accept Objectionable Wire To Viceroy

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 29.

Shahidgunj agitation had its repercussions, yesterday in the village of Rujangoshian, about 40 miles from Rawalpindi, when the telegraph wires were cut, and insulators at the Telegraph Office were smashed, following the refusal of the Signaller to accept a telegram addressed to the Viceroy couched in objectionable language.

It is stated that a certain Muslim had been writing letters to His Excellency the Viceroy, for the restoration of the Shahidgunj Mosque to the Muslims. Seeing that he failed to receive any reply from the Viceroy, one of his followers is alleged to have removed the telegraph wires and pulled down a pole and broken the insulator near Syedkasran Railway Station.

On receipt of information, the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police reached the spot when, it is alleged, the culprit, Fazalahmad Gujar, surrendered himself, with the removed apparatus and wire, and confessed his guilt.

The accused was then summarily tried under Section 25 of the Telegraph Act, by the District Magistrate who sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 51. The situation is perfectly quiet.—A.P.

LABOUR UNREST IN PONDICHERRY

Official Inquiry To Be Held Into Workers' Grievances

PONDICHERRY, January 26.

Despite the good atmosphere created by the introduction of 8-hour day in the local factories and mills, trouble is again brewing in the Sevanna Mills and the Gaebele Mills.

The trouble, it is stated, arose over the decision of the Management to give the usual 'Pongal' bonuses in two instalments, one on the 'Pongal' day and the other on the Tamil New Year's day.

The labourers in the Savanna Mills have resorted to a half-strike, and are working only half of their allotted work. They insist that the bonuses should be paid in a lump sum as usual, but the Management replied their inability owing to financial stringency following the closing of the mills for a long time owing to labour unrest.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY

His attention being drawn to this matter, M. Menard; Labour Inspector for French India, has started an official inquiry into the labour unrest.

The labour dispute in the Gaebele Mills has not yet been settled though the mills were reopened formally after the successful intervention of Mr. Harold Butler, Director, International Labour Office, Geneva, who specially visited this place during his stay in Madras.—United Press.

London.—Sir William Birdwood has chosen the title of Baron Birdwood of Anzac and Totness.

EXODUS TO OOTY

Congress Premier's Reply In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, January 28.

When the Madras Assembly reassembled this morning, according to the statement made by the Speaker yesterday a Muslim member sang some stanzas from the Quoran.

In spite of this those Muslims, who staged a walk-out yesterday during prayer time, were not present in the House and came in only after prayer time.

During question hour answering a question as to what was the policy of the present Government in respect of exodus to Ootacamund, the Hon. Prime Minister said that during the ensuing summer the Government Secretaries might for reasons of health move to Ooty for a period of one month.

To a supplementary question by Mr. K. M. Langley, a European member, as to whether the Government members would not be moving to Ootacamund during summer, the Premier humorously remarked:—

"That is a new suggestion to the present Government and it requires a new solution".

To another question as to what the expenditure incurred during the past years in respect of the Government move to Ooty, the Premier laid on the table the figures from the year 1921 to 1937. The expenditures under this head during 1935, 1936 and 1937 were Rs. 47,566, Rs. 66,225 and Rs. 48,814 respectively.—United Press.

Pending the ratification and coming into force of the new treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Siam Signed at Bangkok recently, letters have been exchanged between His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and the Government of Siam for the temporary continuance of the rights under the Anglo-Siamese Treaties of 1925 which were denounced by the Siam Government with effect from November 3, 1937.

FILM CORPORATION OF INDIA

"Hope", Title Of First Film To Be Produced

The Studio of Film Corporation of India is complete. It is the latest duble walled type, and is perfectly sound-proof. The floor is enormous, big enough to accommodate at least six large sized sets. The Studio lay-out is very compact; the artists' rooms, make-up rooms, wardrobes, and technician's rooms have be so designed and shaped as to occupy the minimum area.

The laboratory equipment is almost fully automatic and the rooms air-conditioned. Water softeners have been installed which would neutralise harmful salts from the water use for developing purposes. The sound equipment comprises of the new RCA Ultra Violet Recorder, Playback System. Recorder and Back-ground Projection.

The camera and lighting equipment are as up-to-date as the present day shooting demands. Chief Camera-man Mr. Brierley declared that he had satisfied himself that his machinery would withstand the toughest service.

A beautifully laid out garden occupies the rest of the spacious compound. There are some natural lakes and various beauty spots ideal for exterior shooting.

The first film, "Hope" which shall be produced only in Hindi, is now on the anvil. This, it is claimed shall provide food for thought to our young men who cherish the hope of bettering the lot of our rural populace, but only grope in the dark in search of a way which may lead to the fruition of their ambition.

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

Taking Elaborate Course Of Nature-Cure Treatment

"M. D." writes in the "Harijan" about Gandhiji's health:—

A friend, not, I hope, unkindly, asks: "Gandhiji seems to think he is well. You say he is not yet well. What is the truth?" I think I have told the truth and nothing but the truth in these columns, and even if I was inclined to be panicky Gandhiji would pull me up and allow me no more to delude the public. The fact is Gandhiji would love to think that he is well, but he knows that he is not well. The first serious talks that he has had during the past few weeks were with Lord Lothian, and yet he had to restrict them strictly to one hour between 2 to 3 in the afternoon each day. The talks were serious but by no means strenuous, and yet every day the instrument showed a considerable rise in the blood pressure at the end of the talk. He would have loved to give the distinguished guest much more time, but he knew that it was physically impossible. He might have asked Lord Lothian to come under more favourable auspices, but he knew that Lord Lothian was to fly in a week, and he would not think of letting him go without seeing him.

But let me say that Ganddhiji is definitely progressing. These talks would have been much more taxing at Juhu. He is taking no drug internally, but is giving himself an elaborate course of nature-cure treatment which helps to keep the pressure down. He feels evidently better, in that after over two months of abstinence from spinning he has taken up the spinning wheel again and spins about half an hour. He is now fully hoping to go to Haripura, where he knows that he will have to make himself available for consultation at least some time each day. But he has not yet the confidence to fix up the Bengal visit or the Frontier visit on both of which his heart is set.

Release Of Offenders On Probation

Report Of Select Committee Of Bombay Assembly On Bill

The following report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the Bill to provide for the release on probation of offenders, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are, published for general information in the Bombay Government Gazette of 26th January, 1938:—

We, the members* of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III of 1938 (A Bill to provide for the release on probation of offenders), have the honour to report as follows:—

We have very carefully considered the provisions of the Bill and have made some changes therein. The reasons for the principal changes are given below, against the clauses in which they occur.

Clause 2.—We have added two new definitions of the expressions "Court" and "Recognised Society" in the clause.

Clause 4.—We have redrafted this clause in order to make its meaning more clear. We have further provided in this clause, and also in clause 5, that a court passing orders under these clauses should record its reasons in writing.

Clause 6.—We are unable to see why a parent or guardian of an offender should be asked to pay the compensation awarded to any person in respect of loss or injury caused to such person by the offender. We have, therefore, omitted the latter part of sub-clause (1) of this clause, which imposed such a liability on the parent or guardian of the offender.

We have also added a proviso to this clause that the compensation awarded by a court under this Act shall in no case exceed the amount of fine which the Court could have imposed in respect of the offence.

Clause 7.—We have redrafted this clause in order to make its meaning more clear.

Clause 8.—We have added a proviso to sub-clause (3) that if a sentence is subsequently passed on an offender who is released on probation, the court passing a sentence of fine shall take into account the amount of compensation ordered to be paid under Section 6.

Clause 10.—We have amended this clause in order to provide that a probation officer shall be a person who possesses such qualifications as are prescribed by Government in this behalf. We have also provided that the appointment of a probation officer by a recognised society should require the previous appeal of Government.

As the Report is to be submitted to the Assembly to-morrow, we are of the opinion that the translation of the Report and of the Bill as amended may be dispensed with. We are not, therefore, making any recommendation as regards the translation of the Report, the minutes of dissent and the Bill, as amended, in any recognised language of the Province.

(Signed) K. M. Munshi, H. V. Pataskar, B. M. Gupte, A. H. Mirza, Dinkarrao N. Desai, S. Tyabji, Annapurna Deshmukh, Vijayagouri Kanuga, S. H. Jhabvala, (subject to a minute of dissent,) G. R. Nalavadi, S. L. Karandikar, (subject to a minute of dissent).

*Note.—The signatures of Mr. C. P. Bramble, Mr. Musaji E. Patel, Mr. D. G. Ferreira, Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, Mr. H. V. Tulpule, Mr. M. S. Sugandhi, Mr. K. B. Deshmukh and Mr. Nagindas T. Master will be notified when received.

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY MR. S. H. JHABVALA

"I endorse the report subject to the following Minute of Dissent. I conscientiously believe that it is necessary for the successful working of the system of probation contemplated under the Bill that there should be early provision made for bringing into being Industrial Houses attached to prisons where the offenders on probation shall be sent both for learning manual and other crafts and earning their livelihood therefrom. The State must make provision for the maintenance of the same till they become self-supporting. The object of the Government is to send back into society good, reformed citizens who will never commit the offence again and that cannot be achieved only by a system of probation which still keeps them criminals and offenders. The State must open up possibilities of diminishing the number of offenders themselves and not merely subscribe to probation.

"Secondly I also submit there should be qualifying test for probation officers appointed by Government; otherwise just as a bad school-master turns out bad pupils an ill-equipped Probation Officer might add to the number of criminals."

(Signed) S. H. Jhabvala.

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY MR. S. L. KARANDIKAR

"I am generally in agreement with the principle of the Bill. I do not, however, agree to the enormously wide scope which probation orders etc. under the Bill seem to contemplate. Looking to the tendencies around, I fear the cheapening and widening of such impunity clauses in the Bill would amount to letting criminals on society. Looking to the nature of the magistracy which we have, I believe two safeguards are quite essential (1) every recommendation made by any magistrate should have operative force only when it is confirmed by the District and Sessions Judge, (2) and aggrieved person or Government or both should have a right of appeal in all cases of probation etc.

"I do not want this Bill to cover offences against women and offences against religion whether enumerated in the Indian Penal Code or in any other law for the time being in force."

(Signed) S. L. Karandikar.

25th January, 1938.

Interviewing Stars Is Varied Job

By CARLISLE JONES

Interviewing the stars of the motion picture world is a strangely varied business—for the interviewer.

Olivia DeHavilland is one who likes to hold her interviews in the crowded lunch room of the Warner Bros, studios. The bigger the crowd and the busier the day the better it suits Olivia.

"It takes my mind off the interview just enough to make me less self conscious." she says "and gives me a chance. later in the interview , if I find I have said something I ought not to have said, to go back to the subject and indicate that I was misunderstood—due to the surrounding confusion."

For Olivia's sake it should be said that she does not often resort to such trickery and interviewers invariably become so interested that they stay—and keep Olivia—in the lunch room long after the aforementioned confusion has ended and the crumbs have been swept away.

Miss DeHavilland is now appearing in "It's Love I'm After." which comes to the Strand Theatre next week.

Leslie Howard prefers to walk while he talks and he often leads his interviewers about the lot. into strange and unsightly corners, apparently altogether unaware of his whereabouts. He talks freely when he has a definite subject but guardedly at other times. He takes interviews rather seriously and wants to be correctly quoted.

HOT FROM HOLLLYWOOD

Film stars glancing over the "Business propositions" that keep coming to them in their morning mail must wonder indignantly at times what some people take them for.

Get-rich-quick schemes of the most fantastic kind keep pouring upon these magnificos of the screen's many-fabled City of Oz.

Experience has made them doubly wary. Many have business managers. Others, like Bing Crosby, are incorporated, and all their investments and other business dealings are handled by boards of directors. Which is why bizarre-sounding "propositions" usually go right into the waste basket. Still, many of these dizzy offers have a certain entertainment value, which is why the subject is being brought up here.

TEMPTING OFFERS!

There was, for instance, the gent who wrote to Mae West asking that she furnish the money to send him treasure-hunting to Cocos Island. If he found the trove which legends say pirates buried there long ago he would return her money with interest, build her a palace right on the island, and allow her to reign there as queen.

Then there was the "proposition" a retired sea captain made to Gary Cooper recently. He had read that the old wind jammer "Star of Finland" was to be used in Paramount's maritime saga, "Souls at Sea", in which Cooper co-stars with George Raft, and he proposed that after the studio's charter expired Gary should buy the old bark, fit her out and send her on a novel "luxury" cruise of the South Seas, her cabins filled with millionaires. The captain offered to be her skipper and—ah, share in the profits.

The glamorous Marlene Dietrich was asked to finance an ice-making plant in Calcutta, India.

The backing of W. C. Fields was solicited in marketing a purported panacea made from the root of the temarisk salt tree.

George Raft could have gotten in on the ground floor of a fish reduction plant.

For a mere dollars 500 Crosby could have bought a "sure fire" system for picking race horse winners.

Claudette Colbert was offered an interest in a wax works.

Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray (jointly or separately) could have put up the money for a roller coaster on the San Francisco peninsula.

And so on. Honestly!

But with all their precautions, the stars every once in a while get swindled just like everybody else. The latest revelation has it that hundreds of thousands of dollars movie players and directors invested in what they thought were orignal paintings by the masters, both modern and classic, turned out to be clever imitations.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN

Scattered Support In Sterling Dollar

BETTER DEMAND IN FRANC

Restricted Business Wheat

BOMBAY, January 29

NEW YORK COTTON

Market developed little activity with operators generally awaiting happenings in Washington, meanwhile Liverpool and Bombay imparted some strength

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Opened steady. Market was moderately active on scattered buying orders. Sterling dollar and franc presented a steadier tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

	New York, Jan 29
Previous closing	8.34
To-day's opening	8.34
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	8.33
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

	Liverpool, Jan 29
Previous closing	4.72
To-day's opening	4.72
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	4.72
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 168

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 29

New York cotton in absence of any new features market developed little activity with operators generally awaiting happenings in Washington meanwhile steadiness of Liverpool and Bombay imparted some strength to market which maintained fairly steady with no material advance.

Trading in March commenced at 8.34 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices kept steady on scattered buying and trade fixing but thereafter demand slowed down although tone kept steady subsequently prices gave way slightly under Wall Street liquidation price falling to 8.32 while March finally closed at 8.33.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 29

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.35/8.34) 8.34/8.34
May (8.42/8.42) 8.41/8.41
July (8.48/8.47) 8.47/8.47

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 29

January (4.67) 4.68
March (4.72) 4.72
January (7.07) 7.02
March (6.91) 6.87

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 29

Broach opened at Rs. 168/4. Trading was slightly more active on some buying orders but thereafter prices gave way slightly under, scattered selling subsequently market assumed better appearance on some short covering with prices improving to Rs. 168/4.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 29

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

New Crop (18 9/16 sellers) 18 9/16 sellers
Dunlop January (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
Lightning January (£20 1/4) £21

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

	New York, Jan 29
Previous closing	5.00 11/16
To-day's opening	5.00 3/4
To-day's closing	5.00 11/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Jan 29
Previous closing	5.00.40
To-day's opening	5.00.60
To-day's closing	5.00.75

FRANC RATE

	London, Jan 29
Previous closing	153.25
To-day's opening	153.31
To-day's closing	152.81

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 29

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00.60 and then improved to 5.00.85 on scattered support with rate subsequently showing steadier tendency.

Franc opened at 153.31 and then improved to 153.18 on better demand.

CROSS RATES.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.591) 11.536
New York on Bombay (37.78) 37.80
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.05) 95.15
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£177 buyers £177 1/4 sellers. Easy) closed
Lead (£15 7/16 buyers £15 9/16 sellers.) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44 1/4) closed

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8 buyers) 7 buyers
Forward April June (7 1/4 paid buyers) 7 3/16 paid value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay January February (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta January February (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata January February (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 1/2 paid) £10 5/8 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 29

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 90 3/8. The market was moderately active on scattered buying orders but business on whole continued restricted.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Jan 29

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 12 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 13 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 13 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 13 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 29

10 p.m. quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 13 0
Wheat September	4 13 3
Linseed May	7 12 9
Linseed September	7 15 0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 29

10 p.m. quotation—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	50 7 6
Silver Magh	50 8 6
Silver Fagan	50 14 6
Gold ready	34 6 9
Gold Magh	34 7 0
Gold Fagan	34 6 3
Sovereign	22 6 6

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 29

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan was closed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 29

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 54 1/8) dol 52 1/8

General Motors (dol 33) dol 32 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 5/8) dol 29 1/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 29

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Bear covering. Spot sellers reserved. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Jan 29
Spot	(29 1/8d.) 20 1/4d.
Forward	(19 7/8d.) 19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 29

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-7 1/2)

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan 29

Liverpool wheat market closed at 90 5/8.

Produce Receipts

	Bombay, Jan. 29.
Wheat	11,867 Cwts.
Linseed	7,222 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	91 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	278 Cwts.
Groundnuts	34,698 Cwts.
Castorseed	925 Cwts.
Rice	12,585 Cwts.
Myrabollams	4,719 Cwts.
Cottonseed	9,816 Cwts.
Gram	2,053 Cwts.
Joowar	1,064 Cwts.
Bajree	2,269 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	11,699 Cwts.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 5-11-6.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-13-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-12-6.
Kesar Rs. 11-10.
Saraya Rs. 11-2.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Jan. 28.

May dol 0.93 1/2.
July dol 0.88 3/4.
September dol 0.88 7/8.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan. 28.

March dol 2.25+1.
May dol 2.27+1.
July dol 2.28+1.
September dol 2.29+2.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 28.

February £10-12-6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 29

On the Money Market, although clearing banks have ample resources on tap at their customary lending levels, non-clearing supplies occasionally showed some contraction, and, consequently, discount brokers were fairly confident that they could obtain the same percentage of Treasury Bills as in the previous week.

Once again, however, hopes did not materialise as their quota of bills worked out at eighteen per cent or four per cent less than in the last week.

Wall Street opened irregular.

MEAGRE BUSINESS IN JUTES

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Jutes generally ruled at yesterdays levels, and business was also very meagre. In coals easier feeling still pervaded and there was only a limited business. Teas were rather and dull and neglected. In the miscellaneous section apart from a steady enquiry for its chief leader Indian Irons at more steadier prices than yesterday's closing, there was practically nothing fresh. Government Securities continued to be steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent. G. P. 98/10; three and half per cent. 1947/50 106/3/; four and half per cent. Loan 1955/60 119/10 small odd lot; three per cent. U. P. Loan 1961/66 98/2.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank ordy. 392; Central 32/1; Imperial Conty. 383; Reserve 119/8.

Cotton:—Cawnpore Textiles 3/10.

Coals:—Equitable 37/14; Hurriladih 15/4; Mundulpur 8/13; New Bansdeopur 16; Union 21/9; Nazira 9/2; North Damuda 7/8; West Jamuria 32/8.

Jutes:—Agarpara 15/12; Barnagore 120 small lot; Cheviot pref. 136; Gouerpore 468; Howrah 45/4; Kamarhatty 445; Union 312; Anglo-India 291/8; Bally pref. 135/8; Clive 22.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/14; Indian Copper 2/10; Dalmia cement ordy. 9/10; Dalmia Cement defd. 92; Burn and Co., ordy. 288; Burn and Co., seven per cent. pref. 134 ex-div.; Hukumchand Steel ordy. 10/14; Hukumchand Steel defd. 2/15; Indian Malleable Casting defd. 2/8; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 125/8; Indian Iron 31/8; Steel Corporation pref. 81; British India Corporation ordy. 3/11; Dunlop Rubber pref. 99 small odd lot; Rohtas Industries ordy. 20/5; British Ceylon Corporation 6/13; British Burma Petrol 3/15; Titaghur Paper five per cent. 102; Assam Saw 1/6.

Debenture:—Five and half per cent. 1950 Calcutta Municipal 118 small lot.

—A. P.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

4th Week (ended 28th January),	
1936	11,003,600
1937	11,803,400
1938	14,480,000
Total for 4 Weeks (1st January to date)	
1936	43,123,900
1937	46,094,600
1938	57,314,200

Liverpool Wheat

	Liverpool, Jan. 28.
March	90 7/8d.
May	90 1/8d.
July	89 3/4d.

Alexandria Cotton

	Alexandria, Jan. 28.
SAKEL—	
March	13.89—18.
May	13.87—12.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.06—13.
April	10.05—15.
GIZA—	
March	12.53—19.
May	12.91—8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 168/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 168/10 on scattered buying. Later on the market was quiet with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There is more disposition to await Farm Bill.

Liverpool market opened to-day unchanged and later on was quoted one point. The local market ruled very steady and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	168	8	0
Broach J/A	171	2	0
Oomra Mar	152	6	0
Oomra May	153	2	0
Bengal Mar	132	6	0
Bengal May	132	14	0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 27th January	20,875
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	810,716
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,296,352
Increase	485,636

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan. 29.

	Opening	Closing
March	51.20	51.50
April	52.90	53.80

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan. 29.

March	232.90—210
April	233.00—100
May	229.60—90
July	226.00—120

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d to £6-19-6 1/2 London/Paris Exchange rate declined 175 points at 153.25. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 5.00 11/16. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 20 1/8d. There was little speculative selling and poor support with a small business. After fixing of prices there was Indian general Bear covering at 1/16th over fixed prices. Sellers were reserved and the market was firm. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 20 points down to 10 points up. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with scattered selling.

GOLD

Ready	34	6	9
Maha	34	7	3
Fagan	34	6	3

SILVER

Ready	50	8	6
Maha	50	9	0
Fagan	50	15	0

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Jan 29

Bar gold worth Rs. 10,07,120 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, January 29.

The s.s. 'Maloja', which left Bombay on Thursday, carried a consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 34,212 for Colombo. Two consignments of bar gold worth Rs. 3,41,973 and Rs. 6,30,935 were carried by the s.s. 'Mooltan' for London.

Bombay also exported English bar silver weighing 6,51,174 ounces to London during the week.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,09,71,40,067.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 29

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan. 28.

January	45.25+10
March	45.00—20
May	44.90—20

London Metals

London, Jan. 28.

Copper	£39	13	9
Spelter	£14	16	3
Lead	£15	16	3
Tin	£179	7	6

Steady Tone On Stock Exchange

LIMITED TURNOVER IN CASH SECTION

Wall-Street Advices Quiet

BOMBAY: January 29.

Last day of delivery	11 Feb.
Pay-in day	14 Feb.
Pay-out day	16 Feb.

In the absence of any fresh development the local Share Bazar ruled steady to-day with a limited turnover in Cash Section. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Wall-Street advices were quiet.

In the absence of forward trading the market appears to be a deserted place. The state proves that most of the business done in forward is nothing beyond pure and simple speculative enterprise and there is very little real 'bona-fide' business. The forward market exists merely for the sake of differences. These operations having control of whatsoever assume unduly large proportions and result in wide price movement.

The Board of Directors seems to take no action against those who have violated rules and done business when the market was officially closed. Those who do reckless business and others who were responsible for unfounded rumours, will also go unpunished.

Thus as long as no disciplinary action is taken, even a set of best rules and regulations will have no effect and speculative business will go on merrily.

The present crisis will pass off in due course, but now it is the duty of the Government to find out true causes which worked for the present difficulties and find out means which will save the market from forced closing.

Most of the business done in forward is based on the plea of protection under rule 188 and now this rule is to disappear, but without effective control over the actions of Professional and weak Operators, it will be impossible to safeguard the interest of investors. It is time for the Government to act.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

100 Ahm. Advance (Re. 6)	365	0	
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	970	0	
100 CENTURY	248	12	
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	258	3	
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	228	12	
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0	
250 David	75	0	
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	390	0	
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	5	6
100 Finlay (Rs 2)	139	6	
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	184	0	
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0	
100 Indore	70	0	
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	121	14	
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	348	4	
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0	
250 Madras United	35	0	
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,255	0	
250 Model	53	12	
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0	
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	268	8	
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8	
100 Phoenix (nil)	247	8	
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64	0	
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0	
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	94	8	
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	243	12	
100 Swan	101	4	
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1265	0	
1000 Western (Rs 10)	915		
BANKS.			
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	118	0	
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	32	8	
500 Imperial (Rs. 20) XD	1571	4	
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8) XD	377	8	
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	146	8	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	123	4	
5 Union (As. 4)	5	8	
CEMENTS.			
100 ASSOCIATED	124	10	XD
INSURANCE.			
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0	
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	8	
20 Mercantile	55	0	
16-70 New India (Rs. 1-4)	41	12	
200 Oriental (125)	4450	0	
10-50 Vulcan (Rs 8)	7	8	
ELECTRIC.			
100 Ahm. Old	141	4	
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1427	8	
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13	0	
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	119	6	
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0	
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0	
100 Karachi (4)	215	0	
100 Poona (4)	212	8	
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	180	0	
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	149	4	
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,323	6	
RAILWAYS.			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0	
100 C Province	98	0	
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4	
100 Gujarat	99	0	
100 Mandra Bhon	96	4	
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12	
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0	
500 Tapti Valley	755	0	
MININGS.			
8 Burma Corp (As. 11)	7	13	
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	9	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	31	12	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	49	12	
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	995	0	
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	241	4	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	323	4	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	159	6	
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0	
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	248	12	
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	611	14	
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	209	6	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol ,nil	3	12	6
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	94	8	
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141	12	
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	8	
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8	
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0	
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	650	0	
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	75	0	
15 Scindia	21	3	
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	4	
PREFERENCE.			
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0	
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	288	12	
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75	0	
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8	
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0	
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0	
7 p.c Tata Hydro	152	8	
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,555	0	
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	202	8	
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163	8	
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12	
DEBENTURES			
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8	
6 p.c Andhra Valley	108	14	
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51	12	
7 p.c Sholapur	83	12	
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6	

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 28.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	113 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	47/6

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Jan 29

Yarn No .6 1/2s.—			
February	114	0	0
April	113	0	0
June	113	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
February	131	0	0
April	130	0	0
June	129	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
February	175	0	0
April	173	0	0
June	172	0	0

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 29.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/5
3 per cent 1951/54	102/8
3 per cent 1941	103/8
3 per cent J P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70	114/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	104/10
per cent 1940/43	107/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/8
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63	112/4
5 per cent 1955	123
5 per cent 1945/55	120
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102/8
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	110/2
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949	119
5 per cent 1954	131/8
5 per cent K P T 1956	131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper was slightly lower at Rs. 98/7 for the current settlement.

RUNNING YIELDS.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100	6	0	2.70
3 per cent 1941	103	8	0	1.99
3 per cent 1951/54	102	9	0	2.78
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98	4	0	3.56
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106	5	0	2.77
4 per cent 1943	108	9	0	2.34
4 per cent 1960/70	113	15	0	3.57
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119	8	0	3.05
5 per cent 1939/44	104	14	0	1.69
5 per cent 1940/43	107	13	0	2.04
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	102	10	0	2.90
5 per cent 1945/55 T. F.	120	5	0	2.12

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 29.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 265 5/8
Bank's buying T T 263 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,147
Bank's buying T T 1,167

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92 3/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.00 5/8 28th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 29th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 29th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 29th instant.
Java/London 8.94 1/2 29th instant.
London/Paris 153.25 28th instant.
London/Belgium 29.61 28th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.62 1/8 28th instant.
London/Berlin 12.42 1/8 28th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 7/8 28th instant.
London/New York 5.00.40 28th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 28th instant.
London/Italy 95.07 28th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-6 27th instant.
Gold £6-19-6 1/2 28th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 27th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 28th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 27th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 28th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 27th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 28th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 27th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 27th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money
Call 3/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

AMALGAMATION OF BOARD OF CONTROL AND C. C. I.

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Thanks to the generosity of several sporting princes and citizens, Bombay now boasts of one of the finest Stadiums in the world. The latest issue of the "Indian Cricket" gives a graphic story of the conception, birth and growth of the Brabourne Stadium. All its attractive features have been cleverly delineated. It gives us a very interesting reading and make us feel proud of the possession of such a magnificent structure.

The article also speaks of the tremendous amount of work which all those concerned with it had to put in to accomplish their object in record time. A. S. de Mello, the Honorary Secretary of the Cricket Club of India and his colleagues deserve unstinted praise for their noble efforts. They had almost insuperable difficulties on their way to overcome. Undaunted by all handicaps and setbacks they carried on their work to a successful conclusion. Now the Stadium stands to their everlasting credit and glory, and to the benefit of the sports loving public of Bombay.

ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE.

It is, indeed, a matter of gratification to learn that steps are being taken to amalgamate the Cricket Club of India and the Board of Control for Cricket in India. At the present moment these two bodies have got separate existence. Although their officers and some of the Committee-members are same, their efforts are not being directed towards same purpose. The latest imbroglio over the proposed fifth Test Match in Bombay clearly proves the above contention. It will, therefore, be in the best interests of Cricket in India that these two bodies should unite. The example of the M.C.C. with its County Advisory Committee provide us with the illustration for our guidance. As the idea is to make the C.C.I. the M.C.C. of India—I mean only in its sporting sense—it is, advisable for us to study the former's constitution and methods of working.

DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY

In England, the M.C.C. is responsible for the arrangement of all foreign visits and tours. They manage all the financial affairs. Their Committee is, of course, elected by their own members with certain representation from the Advisory Committee. The latter body is composed of representatives from all the first class Counties. Their business is to lay down and interpret the Rules in so far as the internal management of tournaments in the country is concerned. In fact it stands as the Controlling Body for Cricket in England.

In India, the Board of Control may be placed in the same position as the County Advisory Committee. They will do every thing for control of the game in this country. They will direct the management of the Inter-Provincial tournaments like the Ranji Trophy. The Cricket Club of India will be entrusted with the task of arranging all visits by foreign teams in India and all tours by Indian teams abroad and undertake all financial responsibilities in these respects.

UNITY OF PURPOSE.

Although their duties and responsibilities will be divided, they wll have unity of purpose. The Advisory Committee will guide the C.C.I. in all provincial and international matters, so that no province may feel aggrieved at the domination of the Club in their affairs. It will be a democratic organisation shorn of the evil influences of Indian princes. At the present state of development of Indian Cricket, it is absolutely essential that there should be perfect co-operation between all component parts and parties. And national interest should be placed above personal motives or selfish aggrandisement. The Indian cricket world has been full of turmoil during the last few years. Wire-pullings from various sides as much as personal quarrels have been its bane. In order to reduce them to minimum, Indian Cricket should be placed on a democratic foundation.

ADMINISTRATION OF C.C.I.

I shall deal with this question again when I have the full details of the proposals for the amalgamation which will be placed before the Board of Control next month. Meanwhile I would suggest that the Cricket Club of India itself should be worked in a democratic spirit. Up to this time, it has been practically a one-man's show. There are already rumours on all sides that de Mello himself realises the burden of it more than anybody else. So he wishes to be relieved of his responsibilities as the honorary Secretary of the C. C. I.

The name of Homi Contractor is being mentioned everywhere as the likely successor to de Mello. No better choice could be made. He is an able person with amiable disposition and having independent means, he has ample time to devote in this kind of work which he loves. As the General Secretary of Parsi Gymkhana he has gained sufficient experience to take up the charge of the C.C.I.

TRANSFERENCE OF H. Q.

But a lot depends upon the transference of the headquarters of the C.C.I. from Delhi to Bombay. I do not see any reason why it should be retained at the Imperial Capital any longer. The overwhelming majority of its members reside in Bombay. Its biggest stadium is now located in this city. Consequently its main activities will be here. There has been any amount of grouse from the local members for the arbitrary way, monthly subscriptions have been fixed. Even the Life Members have to pay as much monthly subscription as an ordinary member. And the fees are not low by any means. It will be for the members themselves to fix the subscriptions as they consider most suitable and necessary.

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

Then there is the question of finance. This has been agitating the minds of those who are at the helm of affairs at the Club at the present moment. They have, however, kept it a closed look to the members in general. The authorities should convene a general meeting of the members and place the full facts before them. It will then be in the best interests of the members themselves to find out ways and means to preserve and maintain their beloved institution.

OTHER MATTERS.

The deadlock over the allotment of seats in the Stadium still stands unsolved. As long as it remains so, Bombay's cricket is bound to suffer and the C.C.I. would lose still more. It is now for the general body of members to take up the matter in hand and find a way out of the impasse.

The question of abolition of the Pentangular Tournament and the inauguration of the Zone Quadrangular in its stead also demands an early decision.

In short the members of the C. C. I. must wake up to the realities of the situation and tackle all these problems as best as they can. The longer the delay, the greater are the chances of ruination.

HOCKEY MUSINGS

(BY SHORT CORNER)

Urgent Need Of Enclosure—What's The Delay?—League Matches—Umpiring—A Word About Umpires

The Bombay Hockey League is half over and the B.P.H.A.'s ground is not yet enclosed on the Eastern and Northern sides. The financial outlook of the League is not very bright and unless and until some means be found of replenishing the coffers of the B.P.H.A. the League is going to prove a financial failure. The position of the League at present is very interesting and none would grudge paying half-anna or an anna for admission to the ground but without an enclosure no charge can be levied. What's the delay?

PROGRESS OF LEAGUE

The first division of the League is an open affair and a keen battle is raging for the Championship and also to avoid relegation. Three teams are fighting for the first place—the Customs, the City Police "A" and the Lusitanians. This year three teams are to go down to the first division and there, too, the contest is going to be very keen.

The Lusitanians "A" were compelled to share points with the Telephone Co., and on the run of the play were distinctly lucky to do so. The former have a weak defence and are unable to stop a fast attack. Their forward-line requires at least one change to become more effective.

CUSTOMS STILL GOOD

I have to admit that I have been compelled to change my opinion about the Customs Team. I had remarked in my notes that the City Police "A" will be the Champions but I now consider the former first favourites.

The Customs has slowed down a great deal, for time has told upon the players, most of whom have passed their middle ages, but yet they are good enough to beat any team in Bombay. They beat the "Times of India" with ease and one must remember that the former held the Police to a draw with only ten men!

TWO IMPORTANT MATCHES

There were two very important matches, one in the Y Section and the other in the Z Section of the second division. The first was between the St. Xavier's College and the Bombay City F.C. while the second was between the Cheshires and G.I.P. Railway Head Quarters.

The St. Xavier's College assured itself of the Championship whereas the team drew with the Bombay City F. C. The College was the superior side but their opponents held out till the end to share points.

OUTSTANDING PLAYERS

The outstanding players for the College were Bocarro, Fritz and Ferreira and it was the solid defence of these three that checked the dangerous raids of the City.

The City have some brilliant individual players but they lack cohesion. D'Cunha was the spearhead of their attack and Bhatia of the "Bombay Chronicle" played a fine game at outside-right. Ernst in goal, Gidney and Brackstone, the backs, made a fine defence.

CHESHIRES BEATEN

By defeating the Cheshires, the G.I.P. Headquarters came up on equal terms for each side has been beaten once. I expect the goal average will have to decide which team is to go up into the first division. Both have very few goals scored against them and both have put up some huge scores against some unfortunate team or other.

UMPIRING IN BOMBAY

I am grieved to find that the

(Continued on page 27)

The Tap On The Door

(Continued from page 14)

show me all your pictures and paintings?"

"Oh, yes! surely!" replied Ramesh. "But this is not the time to sit up in closed rooms and see pictures. Nature beckons us out of our dens. If you don't mind, let us have an evening walk upto the Hyde Park and while some pleasant time there. Where have you put up, by-the-bye? Can't you stay with me for dinner?"

"There's a friend of mine here,—an English friend of course,—with whom I formed friendship when she was at Cambridge. She had warmly extended to me an invitation to her in London to see her mother and father and brother. So I straightway took advantage of her invitation now. I have told them that I would be dining out. So I don't mind accepting your invitation for dinner. After walk and dinner, you must show me all your paintings."

"Righto!" replied Ramesh.

Then they came out of the stuffy room.

When they returned, they returned hand-in-hand. The Hesperian glow, the Hyde Park, and the sympathetic resonance had been successful in their conspiracy!

V—The Dawn Of The Golden Day

Ramesh Datar went to the Station the next morning to see Nalini Kamat off to Cambridge.

Ramesh's paintings had thrilled Nalini to the core of her art. Her heart seemed to her to be merging in that of the Artist while she gazed at the exquisite pictures. She had praised his art in hyperbolic terms.

Ramesh had then expressed his wish to portray her. A model of her excellence would produce a miracle of a picture. It would win all the Gold Medals in the world.

She agreed to sit as a model for him during the summer vacation, when she would come down to London and be his guest.

He was now sorry to part with such a charming personality. She was equally sorry.

The prospect of meeting in the summer vacation sustained their cheer. But the days seemed to assume the proportions of years in the mean-while.

* * *

At last the golden day dawned!

He went to the station to receive her. He took her hands and pressed them warmly. Her face was radiant; her lips quivered!

They came to his rooms.

The portrayal of the picture began. As the picture was painted on the canvas, an immortal picture was painted in ineffaceable colours on the canvas of their heart!

The picture was a very great success!

Nalini was surprised to know that she was so charming.

The extraordinary charm in the expression was due to the transfiguration both of the Model and the Artist brought about by the Divine Force that was newly born!

He said he would cherish that picture with the utmost regard.

He wouldn't part with it even for the sake of the Royal Academy honours!

During the intervals between the 'sittings', Ramesh and Nalini read together the maiden Novel from the pen of Nalini. She had specially brought it with her for the purpose.

The novel was a masterly work.

It would be a 'top-seller' and fetch profits as high as honours.

She intended to publish it herself, since a publisher who she had approached in Cambridge offered her next to nothing for the book a paltry £50.

She felt sure that if she spent that amount herself and published the novel, she would get five times the amount as profits; and she could repeat the process until she became nearly a deci-millionaire'.

The novel was really a potential 'millionaire-maker'. It was sure to be the 'craze' of the whole world.

But the publisher could not foresee all this. He only knew that the writer was a novice, and he offered £50.

She told Ramesh of her intention to publish it herself when she would get £50 for its publication.

Ramesh, in turn, had made up his mind to buy a silver-gold frame for her portrait as soon as he got about the same amount; and he told her about it

VI—The Wedding Presents

The effect of painting the 'portrait' and reading the 'novel' together was that a 'novel' sensation caused each other's 'portraits' to be painted on the hearts of both.

At the end of the 'sittings', they were engaged to each other and they decided to marry the next year.

They anxiously awaited the momentous day of their marriage.

At last the day arrived.

Both were pleased within themselves with the wedding presents they had brought for each other. Ramesh thought he had struck upon the happiest present for his sweet-heart. Nalini was sure Ramesh would appreciate her present beyond all bounds. How clever had she been in the choice of her presents she chuckled!

Both were keen on keeping their presents as a surprise till the last moment.

The hour of disclosure came.

Ramesh's present was £50 kept in a nice money-bag with an inscribed card attached to it saying:

"To my Darling Nalini for the publication of her exquisite Novel from her ever loving Ramesh."

And Nalini's present was a silver-gold frame of exquisite craftsmanship made to the exact dimensions of his favourite 'Portrait of Nalu'. To the frame was attached a card with the superscription:

"To my Darling Ramesh for the fine portrait of his ever sweet Nalu."

Both gasped at each other! Voice failed them for a while.

"Oh! Darling! muttered both.

Ramesh had sold his 'Portrait of Nalu', so dear to his heart, to a certain Lord for £50 to enable his sweetheart to publish her Novel herself! He had parted with what he had thought to be inseparable from him!

And Nalini had sold her exquisite Novel to the same unforeseeing Cambridge publisher for £50 and bought the silver-gold frame to encircle his favourite portrait, just as she would encircle him with her delicate hands! The millionaire-making top-seller was sold for a paltry £50!

Both hugged each other in a warm embrace and kissed.

"How sweet of you!" both muttered.

Ascots minister was preaching about Jonah and the whale. He observed:—"Now, could it be a minnow that swallowed Jonah? No, it could not be a minnow.

"Would it be a herring that swallowed Jonah? No. I am afraid it could not be a herring.

"Well, would it be a cod that swallowed Jonah? No. I am afraid it could not be a cod."

An old lady in the front pew, getting very agitated, and thinking that the minister possibly had forgotten his point, said, "Minister, it was a whale."

She was rebuked thus: "Wheesht wumman; would you take the Word of God out of your ain meenister's mouth?"

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Women, Then And Now

(Continued from page 13)

volent monarchs, the ground was soon cleared for legislation to end this pernicious practice on pain of penalty in the early British period. Even to-day, in spite of all the advancement due to the impact of Western civilization, there is a good deal of social bias in India among the Hindus against their women and a good deal of restriction against widows. Thanks, however, to the efforts of some legislators, the Central Legislature has recently passed an Act giving Hindu widows and their descendants similar rights of inheritance as to a son. But it is regrettable that a plea to give rights of inheritance to daughters was rejected in connection with the Bill which conceded the aforesaid right.

MAHOMEDANISM

The condition of women in Arabia before the birth of the Prophet was anything but happy The early Arabs, like their contemporaries elsewhere, had developed a supreme aversion for women. It was a common practice to bury female children alive. The Prophet saw that no nation or race could stand the test of time if its womenfolk were subjected to such treatment. He condemned the common belief that women were the personification of evil. He regarded women as a source of honour and their position as an index of the civilization of the age. The Quran says: "Oh men! you are an apparel and source of honour to women: and oh women! you are a source of honour to men". So with divine zeal the Prophet set about reforming the Arabs and strove to improve the lot of women. He preached to his followers: "The best of you is one who is best towards women". It was left to the Prophet to expose the fallacy of the dogma that men were superior to women and prove that women and men were equal. "He giveth a female child to whomsoever He pleaseth and a male child to whomsoever He pleaseth."

Having effected this change in the popular belief, the Prophet next set about enunciating in unambiguous terms the prerogatives, legal rights, and social status of women. "And of wholesome rights women share equally with men". At the very outset it was laid down that Muslim women had a right to inherit property, an idea quite novel to that age. To avoid confusion and bickering, the Prophet made it clear that the daughter should inherit half the property normally earmarked to the son. This proportion was fixed more for expediency than as a just division, for a son, when married had to discharge his obligations to his wife and children, and it was but reasonable that he should inherit double that of his sister's share. Moreover, a Muslim woman has a claim on her husband's property as well as that of her parents. The law of gift also empowers the father to bequeath more of his property to his children in case of need, and daughters as much as sons benefit by this law. A Muslim woman has absolute dominion over her property and has transferable rights. While all this is true in general, there are later developments among certain sects, like the Borah community of Bombay, the talukdars of Oudh, and Muslims of the Punjab, where customary law overrides the personal law. This customary law deprives the woman belonging to above sects of her normal right of inheritance. In 1937 in the autumn session of the Central Legislature, a Bill designed to concede the inherent rights of Muslim women and to remove all impediments in their way of inheritance was passed in respect of all property except agricultural lands, which, being a transferred subject, could not conveniently be brought within the purview of the Bill introduced by the Central Government. It is, however, expected that the Provincial Government concerned will rise to the expectation of the public and remove completely all the obstacles in the way of Muslim women exercising their inheritance rights sanctioned by their religion.

It may sound a hyperbole to state that Muslim women by their personal law on the whole enjoy a greater degree of personal freedom than a woman of any other community. But this is none-theless true. In all her varied existence, the Muslim woman maintains her individuality. She can dispose of her property in whatsoever manner she likes, and the fact that she is married is no bar to the conduct of her personal affairs. This liberty of action is unique among the Muslims. Even in England, before the year 1883, according to Anson's Law of Contract, women were not permitted to enter into legal contracts. Thus the rights of Muslim women are far greater and more clearly defined than those of the women of other communities. The rights of Muslim women are sanctioned by religion, while in England women wrested theirs from men after a prolonged period of organized agitation.

According to Islamic Law marriage is a contract that binds two people who can be allowed to separate. The whole matter proceeds on the basis of mutual understanding, and if there is any deflection on either side after marriage, the contract can be terminated. Thus for the Muslim, marriage is a strictly secular arrangement. The individual has full freedom of choice in the matter of selecting his or her partner. "Marry whomsoever you choose". It is considered un Islamic to marry a reluctant girl. The Quran says: "Do not detain women unwillingly."

This principle has been further extended in practice. A minor girl cannot be married unless it be a case of exceptional legal necessity, and even then, if the girl, after coming of age, feels that her happiness has been marred by that marriage, she can break away. Though there is no dowry system among the Muslims, there is a practice by which the bridegroom has to pay a consideration money or "Mahar" to the bride, which is in no case refundable. The practice was introduced with the idea of enabling the bride to start life with an economic status, but it has been carried to such extremes among certain classes of Muslims that complications have very often set in at the time of payments, much to the detriment of the good relationship of the parties concerned, with the result that the very object of the injunction, which was to exercise a salutary influence over husbands, is being defeated.

The edicts in Islam which form the mainspring of the women's cause are a revelation to the intellectual world. The idea of original sin has been effectively exploded once for all and women have been put on the same level as men. In fact it is largely due to the wholesome influence of Islam that the cry for the rights of women has been effectively taken up, and to-day we find women at the helm of affairs in government and society.

INDIA TO-DAY

Even in India, where conditions are proverbially stagnant, we women are in the vanguard of progress. While women doctors and barristers have ceased to be a rarity, we also hear without surprise of women ministers and legislators. The Age of Consent Act has checked child marriage considerably, and there is constant agitation among women's organizations throughout the country for enforcing similar measures for the elevation of women. Like their sisters elsewhere, Hindu women have become very vocal and insistent for political rights and status. In 1917 the women of India made a bold representation when Montford reforms were on the anvil. Muir Joint representation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1934 shows the rapid and remarkable progress Indian women have made since 1917. These things augur well, and with a more rapid disappearance of retrograde beliefs and superstitious customs, it is confidently believed that Indian women will come to occupy at no distant date an important position in the worldly scheme of things.

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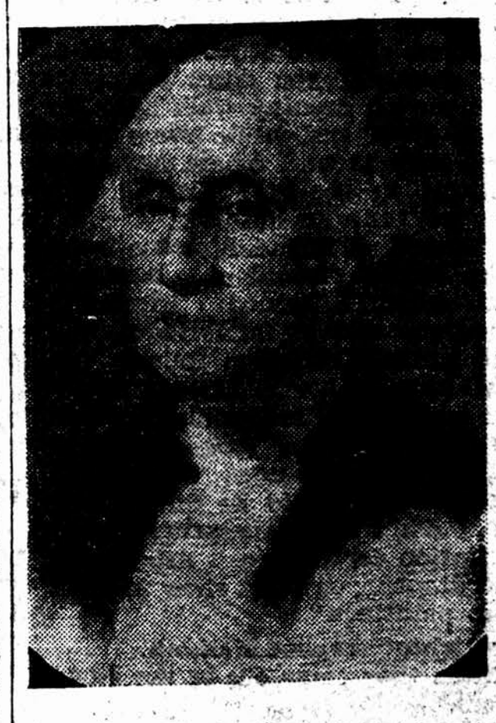
George Washington's Maxims

America's Soldier Of Liberty Did The Right And Feared No Man

By J. R. SCREWVALA

The immortal name of George Washington is even now remembered with great love and reverence by all, in all the four corners of this world. How very bravely and cooly, he steered his ship, through mighty storms, and finally brought it quite safe and sound to the shore, fully loaded with liberty, peace and finally independence, has been engraved for ever in gold in the annals of the history of the U.S.A.

His sword which was his constant, faithful, and silent companion, had on one side, this line in latin engraved, it was "Recte Face Ice", meaning "Do The Right", and on the other side was another line, engraved also in latin, it was "Nemine Timeas", meaning "Fear No Man". He followed these two immortal lines truly and faithfully throughout his life, together with his own original immortal code, which is also preserved with all his other relics at Mount Vernon, Virginia, U.S.A. His entire success in life was due to all these.



George Washington.

The following maxims of his are worthy of a place in the memory of every one and are worth following.

1. Every action ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.
2. Be no flatterer; neither play with anyone who delights not to be played with.
3. Read no paper or book in company.
4. Come not near the papers or books of another when he is writing.
5. Let your countenance be cheerful; but in serious matters be grave.
6. Let your discourse with others on matters of business, be short.
7. It is good manners to let others speak first.
8. When a man does all he can, do not blame him, though he succeeds not well.
9. Take admonitions thankfully.
10. Be not too hasty to receive lying reports to the injury of another.
11. Let your dress be modest, and consult your condition.
12. Play not the peacock by looking vainly at yourself.
13. It is better to be alone than in bad companies.
14. Let your conversation be without malice or envy.
15. Urge not your friend to discover a secret.
16. Break not a jest where none take pleasure in mirth.
17. Gaze not on the blemishes of others.
18. When another speaks, be attentive.

Sjt. D. L. Anand Rao, Provincial organiser, U. P. Seva Samiti Scouts.

The National Scout Movement in India owes its progress and growth to the devotion and care with which it was nursed and nurtured by the Seva Samiti Association. Of all the persons who have worked for years in this noble cause, there is none who commands greater respect, admiration and affection than the white-haired Chief Organising Commissioner, Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai. It is the good fortune of National Scouting that it has at its command such a self-sacrificing noble citizen. The key of Pandit Bajpai's unique position in the Indian Scout world is known only to those who have had the rare privilege of enjoying his company. It is not his organising capacity, his power of management, his uncompromising nature, his love for quiet work and his disregard for distinction alone that appeals to the stranger, but it is his unforgettable affection and personal charm that makes the stranger first feel at home, and then realise that he is with a life-long friend. At a vast rally of the Seva Samiti, children do not fall around one who 'commands' the gathering, but they flock round a loving father whose word they cherish and whose presence they enjoy

Father Of National Scouting

It is the privilege of Bombay to welcome the father of the National Scout Movement in this city and to show him that in this great city a child is born, healthy and joyous, full of the pulsating power of the newborn, filled with dream of many years of persistent and quiet service in the cause of our Motherland. The I. N. S. A. is young, it was born with the courage of its mission, undaunted by the power and pelf of another organisation, fully convinced that this seed will grow to be the Scout Movement of the future in India. In its very young days to its great good fortune, it met an elder brother who was willing to appreciate the vision of this child and to understand its mission. The Seva Samiti, an organisation of two decades ago, then brought into being to suit the needs of the times, has extended with its noble heart, the hand of goodwill and fellowship. The young child looks up, and with confidence and faith, grasps the hand that gives it greater strength to live and work for our cause. But the joy of the child knows no bounds when it meets the grey-haired father, the symbol of affection, who holds his outstretched hands to greet the newborn, embodying in it the ambitions and aspirations of the great times in which it was destined to be born. Pandit Bajpai, though he departs from this city so soon, will ever remain with us to inspire us with his message of ceaseless, selfless and devoted labour for the cause we have in humility undertaken to serve. May he live long to enrich us with his experience and wisdom, for we need such men, who, old in years, undertake and share the life and mission of our youth today

Seva Samiti

The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association came into existence in December, 1918, shortly after the inauguration of the Indian Boy Scout Association in 1917 by Dr. Besant at Madras. The initiative was taken by Pandit Malaviya and Pandit Kunzru. The first Indian Scout troop, according to a publication of the Seva Samiti, was however, started by Pandit Shri

Sjt. Janaki Saram Varma; Headquarters Commissioner, Seva Samiti Scouts.

Ram Bajpai as early as in 1913, at Shahajanpur. At the invitation of the Prayag Seva Samiti, Pandit Bajpai brought his scouts at the Koombha Mela in 1918. Pandit Bajpai was then induced to stay permanently at Allahabad, and organise the Seva Samiti Scouts for Indian boys. Pandit Bajpai, consequently joined the Servants of India Society, sacrificing his Government post, and dedicated his life to the service of India's youth. The first Scouters Training Camp was run by Pandit Bajpai in 1919 at Moradabad. The greatest tribute to the National Scout activities was paid by Lord Baden-Powell during his 1921 visit, who realised that 'while other people were discussing the best means of adapting the movement to the needs of Indians, Indians set to work and adapted it.' Pandit then went to England in 1921 to receive training at Gilwell Park. Subsequently, Bajpaiji went to France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy and Sweden and was appointed Hony. Commissioner in many of these places. In 1929 Pandit Bajpai again visited Europe, especially Denmark, Sweden and Russia and then toured the American continent.

No Official Control

After Lord Baden-Powell's departure from India, attempts at amalgamating associations were carried out; but could not succeed as the Seva Samiti rightly demanded that "this movement started as a non-official movement 'must' flourish on national and proper lines and it must continue inevitably to be non-official both in fact and rules and regulations and in spirit." Lord Baden-Powell himself gave at Allahabad a similar assurance when he said "I am much concerned to see that this movement should not get into official hands. We do not want that. We have kept it free of Government inference in England and elsewhere, and there is no reason why India should not conduct the scout movement just as it is being done in other parts." The assurance however remained on paper and the Seva Samiti went ahead, maintaining its principles and its policy.

The Seva Samti movement gradually spread to the Punjab (1922) Alwar (1923), Mewar and Kotah (1924), Bengal, Madras and Sindh (1927), and Bombay (1937). The Seva Samiti in 1935 had 35,000 scouts in the U.P. and 12,000 in other parts of India The number to-day far exceeds this figure.

One of the greatest achievements of the Seva Samiti is the large number of women who have joined the Girl Guides. Amongst the members of the Executive Council have served persons like Lady Shrivatsava, Mrs. Bose, Mrs. Vijaylaxmi Pandit and others.

The Girl Guides

The Girl Guides in this country,

(Continued on page 46)

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(National Scouts)

(Continued from page 45)

who are under the banner of Lady Baden-Powell, were organised by a large number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians. Those coteries of ladies work under the framework of a constitution which descends from the heaven-born Imperial Headquarters, through an Indian Headquarters, and appears as the Policy and Rules of the Girl Guides Association in India. The wives of Governors are Presidents of the Provincial Councils. The whole constitution is thoroughly undemocratic, foreign in tone, outlook and details.

It can be said without the least exaggeration that the leadership of the movement is foisted upon the girlhood of this country. and is mainly responsible for creating an atmosphere which is to say the least, reactionary. Undemocratic as this leadership is, its responsibility can only be gauged by the utter complascense with which it has treated the demand for nationalisation and democratisation.

The Girl Guide Association, without proving its slightest utility as an educational unit, has remained a liability to the nation in that it has foisted amongst its members, loyalties which are of the greatest detriment to the future of this country. Indeed this association often poses to be national. It declares with pride that its members no longer fly or salute the Union Jack. And yet the unfortunate Indian Guide has to learn for her Tenderfoot Test the details of the composition of the Union Jack.

As we have said before, the Girl Guide movement in India is an excellent market for English goods. Costly uniforms, badges and fluttering plumes, knick-knacks, books pamphlets, magazines, camp equipment, useful and useless, and a hundred other things help to drain this country, inch by inch.

In spite of these unfortunate traits lurking in every aspect of this movement, I have heard of an amazing plea made by a most responsible official of the G. G. movement to some members of the I.N.S.A. The plea is that if the G. G. Association can be made to accept promised approved by the Allahabad Conference, the Girl Section of the I. N. S. A. must accept to agree to the rules and policy of the G. G. Association. Had this ridiculous suggestion not come from a responsible member of the G. G. Association, it would have been taken for an unpardonable piece of impertinence. Does the G. G. Association imagine that the Pledge alone is the objectionable part of their reactionary organisation? Nationalisation means only one thing, the democratisation and nationalisation of leadership. Unless this fundamental principle is accepted no organisation should be allowed any quarter in this foreign-dominated land.

Is the high G. G. official unaware of the bold and progressive measures taken by the male section of the B.-P. Association? The connection with the Imperial Headquarters is severed, the Chief Scouts are to be abolished, and a new constitution has to be adopted by a democratic body of elected representatives on the basis of complete provincial autonomy. The compromise on the Pledge, however unacceptable it was, was agreed to merely because the whole organisation was to be overhauled and a new leadership was to be democritically established.

Even the Girl Guide Association may agree to all the above measures, still there can be no compromise on the acceptance of the principle that the Girl Scout section of the Movement will remain like the Cubs and Pioneers, the part and parcel of the same National Movement.

Serve Motherland

The I.N.S.A. is organised 'both' by men and women. Its membership is open to both the sexes. The future of our Motherland shall be forged, as in Turkey, Russia and all progressive countries of the world, by men and women marching shoulder to shoulder, co-operating with each other, and understanding their common mission. This principle is not a new one ushered in this country. The Seva Samiti Girl Guides, thousands in number, have served under the common banner of the Scout Flag. It shall be so in future. It is open for the girlhood of this country to decide whether they prefer to work shoulder to shoulder with the menfolk of their common motherland, or they prefer the interested leadership of the foreigner. On our own part we are certain of the triumph that shall be ours, for we march with confidence for the single cause of serving our Motherland through the love we cherish for her.

The Girl Guide Association need make no suggestion for co-operation till this fundamental issue is accepted. We agree to any term, provided the basis of nationalism remains sincerely accepted. The present constitution of the Girl Guide Association is reactionary, and incapable of serving the country. The leadership of the movement is undemocratic, aristocratic, and does not inspire confidence. It is time the foreign leadership of the G. G. Movement realises that India prefers to take into her hands the destiny of Indian institutions. Professions of nationalism will serve no purpose, for the past belies these professions. To be frank the present is not the time when Indians will accept that foreigner will work important institutions in India for the benefit of Indians. Yet if this is so, then be prepared to serve, and give up the position of dominance and rulership. The power of control must rest with Indians alone. The Policy and Rules of our Associations shall be framed by Indians alone, according to our light, to serve our needs. Under no circumstances the constitutions forced on the anvils of Imperial Imperialistic Headquarters shall be accepted by any self-respecting man, or woman in this country.

There is only one way, and for the time being there is no other, by which there can be any co-operation with the girl Guide Association of India; and that is that the Provincial Headquarters of the various G. G. Associations should agree to sit together at the representative Conference of all Scout Associations, if it at all meets in the Easter Holidays as decided at the Allahabad Conference. There men and women of India shall forge for themselves a truly national constitution of the future Scout Movement of India for serving the boys and girls of this country.

If this is not possible, the doors of the I.N.S.A and the Seva Samiti (soon to be united) are wide open for the sincere Indian girls or girl scout troops who seek to love and serve their motherland.

I. N. S. A. Is Ever Open

The I.N.S.A. appeals to all girls' schools, parents and leaders of public opinion to come forward to champion the cause of a national institution which struggles, in spite of difficulties, to lead the boyhood and girlhood of India to the path of courage, liberty and service. The banner of the I. N. S. A. flies high over the boys and girls of India, may its appeal of the heart go to our sisters to so organise themselves that it shall not be left to unwelcome foreign leadership to bargain for them in the name of our Motherland.

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In The Goan World

They Have Nothing To Lose And Everything To Gain Under Changing Condition

(BY "CASIMIR.")

"I was born in the East Indies, once the cradle of poetry, philosophy and history, and now their tomb. I hail from that race which composed the "Mahabharata" and invented chess—two works which bear in them something of the eternal and the infinite. And this nation which made codes of its poems and formulated politics in a game, is no longer alive! It survives, imprisoned in its own country, exhausted by its own fertility and eclipsed in the very splendour of its glory. Fluttering against the bars of its cage, this bird has lost its plumage, on which it once soared above the Himalayas. Due to the liberty of which it has been robbed and the light which has fled, this nightingale is in mourning and has forgotten its song whose strains were once re-echoed by the heavens. I ask for India's liberty and light. As for myself, more fortunate than my countrymen, I am free—civis sum —; these titles, sir, would suffice to recommend me to you who admire my country and love mankind..."

Dr. W. F. Pais who writes an interesting article in the "Catholic India Annual 1938"* reproduces these words addressed to Lamertine, the classic French poet, by Dr. F. L. Gomes in 1861. The illustrious Goan, although physically removed out of the influence of the happenings of 1857—he was living in Lisbon about the time he wrote to the French poet—has left us a brilliant analysis of the social forces that produced the upheaval of nationalist sentiment and the causes of its frustration both in his novel "Os Brahmines" (The Brahmins) and his other political writing. The phrases that moved the heart and imagination of Lamartine are significant of the understanding of the real and active forces of imperialism which are represented by the "white Brahims" of his epoch. He sensed the truth and expressed it with a surprising clarity: Gomes' was the first coherent expression of the nineteenth century liberalism inspired by social justice in the history of Indian intellectual and political consciousness.

GOMES TO NEHRU

The words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which the "Annual" reproduces prominently merely re-echo what Gomes felt in 1861—the common cultural unity as well as unity of interests, which, despite superficial barriers that divide the vast populations of this country, make a single and indivisible nation of us. In addition to that, they formulate the attitude of those who represent to-day the best political mind of the country towards such of the problems as are created with reference to the position of Goans living in British India. It is an attitude that is well-known but which must be defined again in the clearest terms. Reading this and the "Goa Times Annual 1938",** one is impressed by the pre-occupation that troubles the Goan mind, that is to say, of the possible repercussions of the changes that are taking place all around us and which hold out various possibilities as far as the vital interests of the Goan emigrants are concerned.

WHAT GOA FEELS

Even Dr. Alban De Souza's rather ineffectual bombast articulates the fear which one need hardly say is both unnecessary and—like all fears—more a creation of imagination than an aspect of reality. On the other hand, many Goan writers would seem to grasp the actual situation and they record quite a remarkable reaction to it. The editorial of the "Goa Times", for instance, presents the situation that confronts Goans at the present moment and one need hardly apologise for reproducing quite a large slice of it:

"While the Christian civilization of Europe and America is heading towards bankruptcy, in India men and women inspired by the Christ-like example of Mahatma Gandhi are putting it to practice Christian ideals of service. In seven provinces out of eleven where the Congress is in power the Government consists of men who have volunteered to serve their fellow men on less than what most Christian missionaries would care to do.

"That is as far as India as a whole goes. Nearer home, in our community in Bombay and in other Goan centres, spirit of service is conspicuous by its non-existence. Of course, we have our politicians and social workers, men with personal ambitions, out to carve a career. They elbow one another to make a bow to a Governor or to greet a newly arrived Archbishop. Beyond this they, these palladins, do little else that is useful to the country or the people. Not that we lack brains. There is plenty of it, judging from mock parliaments and public debates, and all the applause.

"Things in Goa are pathetically worse. There we haven't even mock parliaments which might have provided cheap entertainment and something to fan the vanity of our half-baked intellectuals like their confreres in British India. The Goan in Goa, the best of them, is a yes-man who thinks politically on the lines laid down in the 'Boletim Official'.

"There is no such thing as political leadership, and whatever political leaders we have, are frock-coated mendicants whose only ambition is to court the smiles of the local official."

FUTURE FOR EMIGRANTS

The Goan emigrants, a majority of whom live in the British territory and earn a precarious living, need hardly entertain any fears. Irredentism has no place in

(Continued on page 53)

Sport From All Quarters

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS WONDER

In the opinion of J. O. Anderson, the former Davis Cup player, Miss Nancye Wynne, the Australian champion is a future world-beater.

"I have seen the best players the world has had and say without hesitation that only Susanne Lenglen, the French girl, and Helen Wills-Moody are her superiors," states Anderson, in a Reuter message from Adelaide.

Anderson was very impressed with her form in the Victorian championships, in which she beat Miss Joan Hartigan, an ex-Australian champion, who, has made her mark at Wimbledon. Miss Hartigan was playing in her usual form, but Miss Wynne took the first set in six minutes and the second in twelve, losing only two games.

CONSTANTINE TO PLAY FOR ENGLAND

Cricket Programme For Blackpool

Leary Constantine, famous West Indian cricketer and "coloured catapult," will play for England this year against the Australians.

So will George Headley, the West Indies batting star, if as expected, his club (Haslingden) agrees.

Likewise C. S. Dempster, of Leicestershire—first batsman New Zealand ever produced.

Such is the startling fare Blackpool is giving its Cricket Week at the end of August.

Mr. Will Parkinson, President of the Blackpool C. C. is sponsoring the programme, and a determined effort is to be made to put Blackpool cricket definitely on the map and establish its right to an annual Festival Week.

On August 27—30 Lancashire play Warwickshire there, and during the next three days an England Eleven, led by Peter Eckersley, M.P., former Lancashire captain, will contain a number of the most famous players of the day, as many of the leading counties are disengaged.

Blackpool saw the great Victor Trumper hit a century in 1909, and his successor in brilliance, C. G. Macartney, blaze up a hundred in a couple of hours in 1926. Now it will see Constantine v. Bradman!

However England fare in the Tests with the Australians, Blackpool thinks it can raise a side to beat them.

FOUR HAT-TRICKS IN TWO GAMES

Four hat-tricks in two consecutive matches is the record of a 17-year-old player named Whitehead.

Playing for East Malvern in a Victorian Junior Association match, he took four wickets for five runs, including the hat-trick.

On the following day, playing in a country match, he captured 13 wickets for 21 runs (each side batted 14 men), including three hat-tricks. One of his victims was Mark Sievers, the Australian Test player.

Plum Warner's Cricket Reminiscences

"I Have Made A Duck In Every Part Of The British Empire Except In India; That's Because, I Never Played There" Says He

Sir Pelham Warner, ex-captain of Middlesex, ex-captain of England, chairman of the Cricket Selection Committee, drew a picture of himself in a nightshirt thrashing the bowling of a negro boy in his West Indian home into his father's windows at 6-30 in the morning.

"I had a powerful on-drive even then," he said. "And it is largely due to that negro that I achieved whatever I did achieve in cricket."

He was talking of the great summer game to a packed audience of old lads and young ones at the News Chronicle School Exhibition, Dorland Hall, Regent Street. R. W. V. Robins, keen-faced captain of Middlesex and England to-day, was his chairman.

"Ducks" figured largely in the reminiscences of "Plum" Warner—but only when he was talking about himself. "I have made a 'duck' in every part of the British Empire,' he said, "except in India. That's because I never played there!"

Interspersed through all his fascinating reminiscences of Hobbs and Grace, Sutcliffe and Bosanquet, came thrusting a plea for optimism. "No pessimist ever made a good leader"; "Belief in one's side makes them play above their form"; "Australia's prowess at cricket is due in great measure to the colossal enthusiasm that sweeps the whole country."

TAKE THE ODDS.

"If anyone offers you two to one on Australia this summer, take it. If they offer you three to one, take it even quicker," he said.

Sir Pelham told the story of the Test matches: "Australian cricket—as we know it—was born on August 1, 1878, when they got out the M.C.C. for 31 and 19." The phrase "The Ashes," he said, dated back to a phrase coined in the "Pink 'Un"—the "Sporting Times"—when England was beaten by seven runs at the Oval in 1882.

Sir Pelham had much to say of the giants of old. He told of Bosanquet, inventor of the "googly," who, when he was experimenting, once ran to the wicket on the sacred turf of Lord's and bowled—but the ball rolled not towards the batsman but towards cover-point!

But Bosanquet went on experimenting, and won two Test matches with the type of bowling that old stagers of the day called "immoral."

He told of Hobbs, ranked first by "Plum" as a batsman on all wickets; of F. E. Woolley, "the most beautiful bat"; of Barnes and F. R. Foster, the finest bowlers the world has ever seen.

THEY FEARED JESSOP.

The even flow of reminiscence went on: Spooner had "glorious strokes," Maclaren was a "glorious player". Jessop "not only won matches by his own batsmanship, but the fear of his prevented other captains from declaring and winning matches they could easily have won."

He said that the Australian team was built round two men: Bradman—"a glorious player"—and O'Reilly. And again a plea for confidence in Robins.

"Plum" implored all young bowlers to cultivate length. "Even spin won't save you if you bowl short," he said. And, before the children flooded him with autograph books, he praised the game: "All over the world sharp practice is condemned as "not cricket"; and gave his hearers the advice he received when he made his first century for Rugby: "Keep a straightbat and a modest mind."

Private Indian Cricket Team To Tour England This Year

Rajputana Club's Appeal To Sports-Loving Princes And People Of India For Fund

The following appeal dated Ajmere, Nov. 5, 1937 has been issued by the members of the Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmere, for a tour fund, in connection with the private team of Indian Cricketers shortly to visit England:

After overcoming hundreds of obstacles and difficulties ever since 1933, we are glad to announce that the long expected tour of a 'Private team of Indian Cricketers in England' has now been definitely fixed during May, June and July 1938. Major E. W. C. Ricketts, the well-known organiser of International cricket tours, has drawn up, with the consent of the M. C. C., an attractive fixtures list of 22 matches against various leading clubs of England. Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., Bombay, are handling our finances and shipping arrangements and the team is scheduled to sail by the s.s. "Strathnaver" on April 16, 1938 from Bombay. Our selection committee headed by Dr. M. E. Pavri of Bombay is endeavouring to collect from all over India an excellent team of young cricketers by exploring the best talent of the country.

A special 'Tour Fund' has been created with Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son Ltd. to which each cricketer has contributed a sum of Rs. 500 as his quota. Standing, therefore, on our own legs for the 50 per cent. of the expenses of the tour, it is for the remaining 50 per cent. for which we are obliged to appeal to the sports-loving Princes and people of India, and feel confident that in view of our enterprising venture and the enormous good which Indian Cricket will gain by this tour, the country will lend us a helping hand by way of financial assistance.

No success, in any sphere of life, is possible without due backing or encouragement in these advancing times and it is for this 'backing' that we earnestly appeal to our countrymen and sanguinely hope that they will extend their generous patronage in our mission.

For any help which we shall receive in our venture, it is needless to say, we shall not only take a pride in it but shall also remain highly indebted to the country.

NEW RECORD FOR DON BRADMAN

Don Bradman, by scoring 54 for South Australia against Victoria, recently, at Melbourne, carried his aggregate number of runs in Sheffield Shield cricket to 6,280, which beats Clem Hill's total of 6,274.

The records of the two great South Australians are:—

	Innings	Highest	Runs
Bradman	69	452	6,280
Hill	126	365	6,274

Whereas Hill made his runs over a period of 32 years, Bradman has made his in nine years.

BOYS' BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Youngster Of Seven Gives Polished Exhibition

Standing on a pile of books to take some of his shots, seven-year-old Teddy Edge, of Halesowen, near Birmingham, won his first match in the Boys' Billiards Championship at Burroughes Hall, when he beat Henry Simpole, of Sharesbrook, Essex, by 200 to 167.

Teddy, who is remarkably sharp-witted and has the assurance of one three times his age, scored his points to win in an hour and a half, which is as good as if not better than the average man could accomplish.

The only time he was at all perplexed was when he had to go through the formality of "stringing for break". He has never played in a serious match before—in fact he only began playing a year ago—and he did not understand the procedure until Miss Ruth Harrison, the woman professional, who is acting as referee, explained it to him.

Teddy needed no telling, however, how to play his shots and what to do once the game started. Some of his strokes were amazing for one so young and so small. For instance, he scored with two short jennies in succession, and received tremendous applause when he made a break of 14. He had three other breaks of 10. Simpole had the best run of the match—15.

Small boys have played before in the championship and have had to use a chair to execute long shots.

John Smart, aged 13, from Cwmcarn, Monmouthshire, beat Tommy Wire, who comes from Birmingham, by 200 to 190; and Tommy Welsh, of Stanley, Co. Durham, beat Jack Hiscock, of Epsom, in 49 minutes, by 200 to 117. The winner had a break of 24.

Revolution And The Aftermath

(Continued from page 3)

enemies, took advantage of the European holocaust, to get a firmer stranglehold on China knowing full well that European (or, for that matter, American) intervention in China was at the moment impossible. (The present Sino-Japanese conflict displays the same technique!).

Japan, to begin, with besieged the German fortresses in Tsingtao and took over all the German possessions in Shantung. Tsingtao fell on the 7th of November, 1914. On the 18th of January, 1915, Hioki the Japanese Foreign Minister at Peking, presented China with the celebrated Twenty-One Demands; the note of intimidation behind the demands was unmistakable. It is beyond the scope of this essay to examine the Twenty-One Demands in detail but suffice it to say that their acceptance implied complete Japanese suzerainty. There was a wave of protest throughout the country and Japan withdrew the offensive "Fifth Group" the acceptance of which would have reduced China virtually to a Japanese protectorate.

Yuan Shi K'ai, faced with many unhappy alternatives, could not help but acquiesce and on 25th May, 1915, China agreed in advance to any arrangements Japan might make regarding the German Possessions in Shantung, extended the leases of the Liaotung peninsula and the South Manchurian railway, and in addition, gave Japan numerous other commercial and industrial privileges. Yuan Shi K'ai's prestige stood below par. The nation held him responsible for the abject surrender to Japan.

Yuan Dream Of A Crown !

But Yuan Shi K'ai, who, we can only surmise, was a terribly unsensitive man, had other plans. While the nation clamoured metaphorically and often literally for "his head" he was already envisaging the prospects of having himself crowned king. Already he had within his grasp the substance of power, but probably he thought he was destined for greater things. In October, 1915, he announced his intention to re-establish a monarchy, to come into effect in the new year. He had planned to have himself installed as the new Emperor.

This not only resuscitated the Kuomintang hostility against him but also staggered his own supporters and the moderate parliamentarians who seceded 'en bloc' and went over to the opposite side. Simultaneously revolts broke out in the West and the South. The promised Japanese aid never materialised and what would have happened provides interesting material for speculation; but Yuan Shi K'ai decided the issue himself-by dying at the crucial moment. He died, deserted by his own supporters, utterly discredited and with hardly a friend. It is even said that he died of a broken heart.

His death in June 1916, however, not only did not usher in a new era, but was the signal for a long and protracted Civil War between three contesting parties. If China had any hopes following the death of Yuan they were soon shattered.

The death of Yuan left the 'Tuchans' or Military Governors in real power. In Peking the Militarists made up of members of the "notorious" Anfu club gathered the reins of power into their hands and led by Tuan Ch'i-Jui set up a provisional Government. In the South, the remnants of the dissolved parliament set up a Government in opposition with Sun Yat-Sen as the titular head. Sun Yat-Sen, however, had no sympathies with the militarists of either party and was soon deposed and retired to Shanghai where he continued to do propaganda for the social and economic reconstruction of China. Amongst all the "little Caesars" he was the one man with the intellectual grasp and perspective who could have made possible the Unification of China. But apparently his services were not required or, perhaps, his principles for the uplift of the people clashed with the personal ambitions of the 'Tuchans' in the saddle!

The Great War

Meanwhile the United States had been stampeded into the Great War. Out of the ring of foreigners who surrounded moribund China like a pack of wolves, America was the one country who had hitherto been honestly and sympathetically interested in China. The effect of America entering the war was quite clearly manifest in China and especially in Japan where it was feared that China may enter the war under the tutelage of the United States. Japan consequently opened secret negotiations with the Peking Government to enter the war under her tutelage. Japan not only promised but actually offered to loan a considerable amount of money to the Northern Military clique if they agreed to the Japanese proposal.

In return for these loans, the Northern Military leaders once again sold their country, and advanced as securities, Chinese mines and forests in Manchuria and elsewhere. These loans, "Nishihara Loans" as they were called, were not used for any national purpose; as previously understood, they were to use an inoffensive word—absorbed by the leaders themselves. China entered the war; but not as a combatant. Japan did not relish very much the idea of Chinese soldiers fighting in France, for when the time came to distribute the loot, which Japan knew very well was not far off, the case for the reversion of Foreign, especially German Concessions in China to China would be very strong. Japan therefore persuaded the allied powers to recruit a few hundred thousand coolies instead. These coolies accordingly went over. They came back just as they went—Just coolies.

Betrayal At Versailles

With the collapse of the Central Powers came the time to collect the loot. The enunciation of President Wilson's lofty ideal of the principle of Self-Determination for all nations roused in China an exaggerated hope. For the time being the civil war that had been raging was suspended and both sides decided to send a united delegation to the Paris Peace Conference (Versailles). But the incipient hopes of China were soon shattered and at Versailles was prepetrated one of the greatest injustices to China. At the Versailles Peace Conference China demanded the direct reversion of Kiaochou and other German Concessions in Shantung and the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915. But coerced by Japan, the Conference refused to accede to the Chinese demands. The ostensible and face-saving reason given for this categorical refusal is that China had not accorded the Allies any material help. Opinion is rather divided on this subject and the real reason was probably the fear of antagonising Japan, who could make things unpleasant in the Pacific, where both the British and the Americans had, and still have, "spheres of interest".

The Chinese delegation refused to sign the Peace Treaty. China turned from the Peace Conference in despair and resumed the Civil War exactly where it had been left off. She was once again at the mercy of those nations who when they had surplus manufactures and no ready market sold them to China at the point of bayonet. An unhappy situation to say the least.

In China, in 1920, the two inveterate enemies, Wu P'ei fu and Chang Tso-lin combined to crush the Anfu club. The result was very much the same: one group of military leaders merely superseded the other. In the South, Sun Yat-Sen who returned to Canton at the invitation of another General, soon fell out with the Southern leaders, and again retired in 1922.

Meanwhile, in the autumn of 1921 came the Washington Nine-Power Conference wherein the signatories signed the famous Nine-Power Treaty in which the territorial and administrative integrity of China was guaranteed by the signatories. No one, however, took the treaty seriously—as no one has ever taken any treaty seriously—and when in 1932, Japan annexed Manchuria, in spite of the treaty, hardly a dog barked. But we are anticipating events.

"MOTHER OF THE EGYPTIANS"

(Continued from Page 2)

without risking punishment at the hands of True Believers.

Picketing Starts

Hundreds of business houses in Egypt carried English merchandise These harem women picketed them by unostentatiously taking their places at the counters where English wares were sold. There they found ways and means to frighten off customers. It almost invariably sufficed to say: "We know your name and address. If you buy anything here all your friends will be told that you are helping England to oppress the Egyptians".

Such a relentless assault upon British commerce was all the more nerve-destroying because the English authorities knew of it and yet recognised their helplessness.

Zaghlul Pasha died during the summer of 1927. Safia Hanem did not take over his mantle or his scepter. She simply held on to the veil and the 'habara' that had made her invincible when he was under arrest. Her home continued to be the party's headquarters and her place at the council board remained that of an unobtrusive co-worker whose smile was the sole symbol of authority and whose only title was "Mother of the Egyptians". It was my friend Arthur Merton, now of the London "Daily Telegraph" but then of the "Times", who first called Safia Hanem the "Mother of the Egyptians". The designation was so manifestly correct that at once caught the popular fancy when the "Times" put it into print.

Many trying months faced Safia Hanem after her husband's death. There were prolonged periods when the Wafd was out of office and when it looked as if it would disintegrate. But Safia Hanem furnished the necessary appeal to hold the organisation together. She did so by untiring optimism grafted upon unrelenting combativeness made palatable by the exercise of supreme tact She was always on the job. She kept in touch with her husband's followers. Her home continued to be the headquarters of the Wafd after his death. The party leaders rarely met anywhere else. If circumstances sometimes made it advisable that they convene elsewhere a full report of what had taken place was made to Safia Hanem. Her personal hold upon the esteem and affection of her husband's followers was so strong that when disagreements arose she was the arbiter or acted for the Wafdists in expelling the recalcitrant.

Arbiter Of Nation

Her tactics in dealing with these men were quite simple. She knew all of them, was acquainted with their foibles, aware of their good qualities and conversant with their peculiarities. She knew whom to cajole, whom to bludgeon, whom to hold in suspense. I am told that she knew when to smile, when to frown and when to be enigmatic. When requests were sent to the opposition leaders to call upon Safia Hanem and "discuss a matter of mutual interest" they came one by one to "the House of the Nation"—the Zaghlul home, so called by the Pasha himself.

Of course, a great deal of preliminary spade work was done before these invitations were issued. Here the many veiled women who had been such admirable pickets again came into the picture. They had their contacts with veiled women in the opposite camp. The latter sounded out their Pashas and Beys and gave the signal when the ground was ready. The opposition to the Wafd was made up of many factions. It was necessary to propitiate all of them. but one by one the leaders of the opposition saw eye to eye with Safia Hanem. They expressed their willingness to work in harmony with Nahas Pasha, Ebied Pasha and Ghali Pasha to the end that all parties could form a popular front delegation and iron out Egypt's troubles with England.

It is a matter of history that this concerted effort carried the day. There is glory enough in this achievement for all Egyptians of all parties. Safia Hanem is entitled to her full share of it and so are all those anonymous veiled women who were more efficient than any army of men could have been in winning independence for Egypt

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Sports In The Soviet Union

(Continued from page 7)

ready always and everywhere to defend their fatherland—the U. S. S R."

This authoritative and trenchant piece of "self-criticism" epitomizes the problems facing the sports movement in the Soviet Union. Perhaps more significantly, it indicates that the central authorities are aware of the evils creeping in and that steps are being taken to eradicate them. For the development of sports is considered a matter of "state importance" and is planned as an integral part of the social-economic programme. This purposeful character is another of the most salient characteristics of the physical culture movement in the U.S.S.R.

The central regulatory body in this field is the All-Union Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, under the jurisdiction of the Council of People's Commissars. The All-Union Committee co-ordinates the activities of the vast number of athletic organisations spread out all over the country. It supervises the network of educational institutions which prepares instructors and coaches. This consist at present of four institutes and 23 secondary physical culture academies, altogether enrolling about 8,000 students. The former give a four-year and the latter a three-year course combining practice and theory. Aside from the strictly practical subjects the curricula include politics, economics, literature, anatomy, physiology, psychology, pedagogy, plastic dancing. In order to cope with the great demand for coaches and trainers in the various fields of sport, special one- and two-year courses have recently been established by the physical culture institutes to train experts in specific lines. This year about a half-billion rubles (dol. 100,000,000) is being expended on physical culture and sports development. Of this sum, about a fifth is allotted from the state budget and the remainder comes from the funds of trade unions, co-operatives, colleges, schools collective farms, etc.

International Aspects

The All-Union Committee publishes a large, lavishly-illustrated semi-monthly magazine "Physicultura-i-Sport" which has a circulation of over 55,000 copies. Considerable space in this is devoted to foreign news. Reports of the Olympic games featured conspicuously the victories of the "non-Aryans", such as the American Negro runners and jumpers and the Egyptian weight-lifters. So great is the interest in sports developments abroad that the magazine at frequent intervals publishes detailed glossaries of sporting terms in four languages (English, French, German, and Russian) in order to enable readers better to follow the literature on the subject. Foreign experts are invited to demonstrate their prowess and teach the Russians. France has led in this respect, sending over in recent years, among others, Jules Ladoumegue, the long-distance running champion, Marcel Thil, the middle-weight boxer, and Henri Cochet, the tennis expert. Soviet soccer football players, swimmers, boxers, wrestlers, ice skaters, and basket-ball players have made frequent trips abroad to engage workers' organisations in Turkey, France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and Finland, usually with conspicuous success. In turn they have played host to athletes from most of these countries. Corresponding to the political situation, sports relations with Turkey are particularly cordial.

Special emphasis is placed on collective feats of endurance and courage, in line with the mass character of the sports movement. At the great physical culture demonstration last summer, in which 40,000 athletes from all over the U.S.S.R. paraded through the Red Square in Moscow, perhaps the greatest plaudits went to the fishermen from far-off Turkmenistan who had sailed their native canoes to Moscow, the girls from the Moscow electrical factory who had executed a record ski-run to Siberia, the cyclists who had completed a bicycle journey along the entire far-flung borders of the Soviet Union.

Journeys of thousands of miles over the great expanse of the U.S.S.R., are undertaken by almost every conceivable means of locomotion—hiking(ski-ing, canoeing, bicycling, horseback—and under the most difficult conditions possible. For example, three youths hiked 5,600 miles from Leningrad to Khabarovsk in 145 days, often going through roadless forests and steppes. Five metal workers walked and ran 1,300 miles from the Urals to Moscow in 25 days. in 19 of which they were forced to proceed under pouring rains. Six young athletes canoed from Lake Baikal to Moscow, a distance of over 5,500 miles, taking four and a half months for the journey. The intrepid sportsmen negotiated 15 rivers and 2 lakes and crossed numerous rapids which time and again threatened to smash the fragile craft. The Ural ranges had to be traversed largely by foot. Thirty-four Turkmen collective farmers rode their horses 2,700 miles to Moscow over vast deserts, arid steppes, and high mountains. Well-deserved was the triumphant reception accorded them at the completion of their 85-day ride.

The sturdy young generation of Soviet women has also contributed its share of memorable performances requiring great skill and endurance, particularly in a series of remarkable ski-runs almost from one end of the country to the other. Last winter five Buryat-Mongolian girls, ranging in age from 17 to 24 years, completed a combined hike and ski-run of 3,800 miles from Ulan-ude, capital of the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic, to Moscow. In the course of the 95-day jaunt they crossed mountain ranges and Siberian steppes, frequently overcoming the severest frosts and wind- and snow-storms. This feat climaxed a series of similar runs by groups of young women during the past few years. Men skiers have recorded a number of transcontinental journeys of from 4,000 to 6,000 miles. All sorts of novel experiments are tried—dropping men and skis from a 'plane by means of parachutes, ski-ing for days with gas masks. towing skis by dogs and motorcycles,

The long Russian winter and the favourable topographical conditions make ski-ing one of the most popular of all the mass sports. Expeditions of thousands sally forth over the countryside. There are some 1,500 skiing stations and the number of devotees runs into the millions. Ice skating and hockey are of course favourite winter sports of Soviet youth

Football In The Soviet

The most highly developed of the sports, the one that draws the greatest throngs and receives the most attention in the Press is soccer football. Soviet football teams have long made their mark on the international arena. But strangely enough, exceeding it in popularity, judged by the number taking part, is volley-ball, which was introduced into the U.S.S.R. only in 1925 by an American residing in Moscow. Since that time it has caught on like wild-fire. At schools, factories farms, rest homes. Red Army posts, in courtyards of city apartments—everywhere teams are organized often with young and old and men and women all playing together. Basketball, another recent American importation lags somewhat behind but is fast gaining in popularity Tennis, also, has begun to assume the proportions of a mass sport only in the past few years.

Among the younger generation the traditional old Russian village game of 'gorodki' is still immensely popular. This is a game resembling skittles or ninepins in which the aim is to knock opponents' pins out of a square by throwing a heavy club, sometimes with apparent disregard of the lives and limbs of bystanders.

The development of bicyling is still at a relatively low level owing to the shortage of vehicles, though production is increasing rapidly. A number of notable long-distance runs have been recorded.

Although track and field sports (called "light athletics" by the Russians) are a comparatively new development, many first-class athletes have been developed, particularly on the feminine side. In "heavy athletics," the term applied to such activities a weight-lifting and wrestling, the Russians have long excelled. The former has a peculiarly strong hold on the sporting public and in this field Soviet athletes hold almost a third of the world records. In speed swimming the Russians fall considerably behind the United States and Japan. However, in long-distance swims, ranging up to 30 and 40 miles, they have registered many noteworthy achievements.

The mass exploits of Soviet youth in gliding and parachuting have become known to Americans through frequent reports in the press. In these fields interest among the general population has beeen stimulated to an extent unequalled elsewhere in the world. The same is true of chess, which highly intellectual pastime, for some reasons or other, is generally included in the category of physical culture and sports. About a million persons belong to the organized chess groups. A similar situation prevails in rifle shooting, no less than 1,800,000 marksmen having earned the "Voroshilov" award for sharp-shooting. Many matches by correspondence have been arranged with teams abroad. The names of such places as Wenatchee, Portsmouth, and Atlanta have become familiar to Soviet readers through this medium.

Mountain-climbing, called "alpinism" in the U.S.S.R. instead of being confined to a compulsory few experts, has become the sport of many. In recent years thousands have made the ascent of Mount Elbruz in the Caucasus, the highest peak in Europe. Large troupes have also negotiated the even more difficult peaks of the Pamirs in Central Asia, towering 23,000 feet above the sea.

This all-embracing and systematic stimulation of sports activities has been an important factor in creating a healthy new generation of young people, clear of eye and sturdy of limb. The improved physical development of youth is indicated by the statistics showing a rapid drop in incidence of tuberculosis and other diseases and by the measurements of young men called for army service. These show an average gain in weight of several pounds and increased chest measurement of a couple of inches as compared with before the war. The number of rejections on account of physical unfitness has been reduced to a small fraction of the former figure, although the requirements are now considerably higher.

Merely brushing the teeth is not enough. Gums too must be kept healthy. 4 out of 5 people over 40 have Pyorrhea, that dreaded disease of the gums. Avoid Pyorrhea by using FORHAN'S the toothpaste made by a dentist to do both jobs,—clean teeth and at the same time safeguard your gums. Forhan's is different from all other toothpastes. It contains a special ingredient used by dentists everywhere to combat gum diseases. Forhan's keeps teeth sparkling white, gums firm and healthy. Don't run the risk of incurring that dreaded gum disease. Start using Forhan's now.

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DOES BOTH JOBS
Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums
The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS
Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

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From all chronic diseases consult and undergo the treatment of the well-known HAKIM FAZLE RAHIM of India. Cases given up by doctors as incurable, have been given permanent relief by his indigenous and drugless modes of treatment. He is the inventor of the world-famous rejuvenating tonic Nishat, which has bestowed health and happiness upon many weaklings and nervous people.

DO NOT LET YOUR DISEASES BECOME MORE CHRONIC.

CONSULT TO-DAY FROM 9 A.M. TO 9 P.M. (Every day).

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Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B. C.) Panchpota, Bengal.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Every little thing in this world counts. Even the mode of your speaking matters. We must realize that a certain character is most disagreeable; it is not

exactly what he says,
But the nasty way he says it!

These words are worth remembering. Speech consists of two things—the actual words and the way they are said. There are the words, but with them go the smiles or the frowns, the sweet tone or the surly manner of the speaker.

Till we know how a thing is said we cannot tell what its effect will be. That is why we can never know a great speaker from his written words. Neither can we know him if, in reading his words, we imagine him as speaking with less kindliness of manner than he really spoke.

* * *

A lie is always a vulgar thing, but when we have made up our minds always to speak the truth the battle is not over; we have still to learn the right way of putting it. You know, we ought "to speak the truth in love", which means that we should be careful, in speaking the truth, to be thinking all the time of the one who is listening.

The captain of the school sports has to tell one of his companions that he is not playing as well as he might; in fact, he has grown decidedly slack. It is not a pleasant thing to say. The captain may go to him with a sneer, or in a towering rage, or at a time when everybody is within hearing; his words may cut like knives, and leave the slacker his enemy for life and more a slacker than ever. It's the nasty way he says it!"

Or the captain may choose his time, and ask the slack forward to have a chat with him at leisure. He will tell him all that is good about him, and then, with a smile get him to see what is wrong, to feel ashamed of himself, and to leave him as keen as possible to have another chance. That is the way to get the best out of him. "It's the jolly way he says it!"

* * *

What is the difference between the two ways. The right way to speak the truth is to speak it in love, which means that the speaker is not thinking about himself but about the other. The wrong way is to speak it like a prig who thinks himself so much better than the other, and does not care whether his words help the other or not. The right way goes with a smile; the wrong way with a sneer.

As we move through life, if we are honest, we shall have to say things sometimes which are true but hard; at such times we shall do well not to be prigs, and not to be thinking about ourselves at all. It is astonishing what a difference this will make. Try it.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR
(By Govindlal D. Shah.)

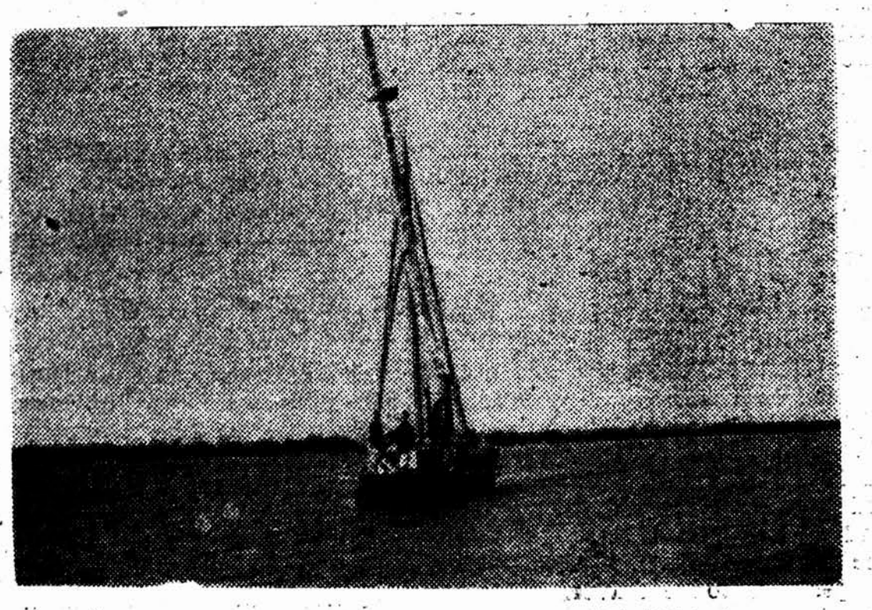
To most of you young people New Year is a time of joy and merriment. Offices, courts and schools are closed and a holiday spirit is witnessed everywhere. Holidays are dear to your young hearts. The idea of a few days' freedom from lessons and the school-master is in itself a matter of joy.

You will add to it by going out to meet friends or by inviting them to your place, and you may possibly go out for a tour, picnic or an outing and there will be lots of games, fun and laughter in your love and laughter is the Kingdom of Heaven and you should try to carry your innocent spirit of Brotherhood with you throughout your lives.

To the rest of the world New Year is a time of stock-taking and pious resolutions. We are busy raking up the past and planning the future while the present slips through our fingers un-noticed. You on the other hand live in the living present and make the best of each moment that passes.

In your kingdom neither riches nor power are necessary. Joy and laughter flow from the spirit that you breathe and you rightly declare to the world that "The Kingdom of God is within you".

(Note: We regret very much that owing to an over-sight this article was held back and did not appear when and where it should have.—Dada.)



"HOMEWARD"

(All photos in this week's Corner are by Bro. R. V. Kripalani, Hyderabad, Sind.

CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER
(By Krishnalal M. Jhaveri.)

Not one but many "Pushpas" are required to meet the wants of the present-day children, but not in English only. With English you can reach only the fringe of that large multitude. "Pushpas" should come out in the mother-tongue of the children; the language they talk to their mothers, and sisters, fathers and brothers.

If you desire to see the way in which children take to this sort of literature, take an opportunity to see the lovely hand-written and illustrated journals they make with their contributions in primary schools. I have seen many such and was so glad to note that they were pursuing right lines.

This means that the germ is there: the desire is there: they only require proper guidance and a little encouragement to develop.

With blessings for little children.

(Note: The above letter was sent to us by the learned writer for "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper". Such an article written by Kaka Saheb Kalelkar appears in the January Special Number of the paper. We may assure our well-wishers that we have a great desire to issue journals in Indian languages. We have two, in Gujarati and Sindhi, already. As limitations and resources allow, we shall only be too glad to publish journals in the other Indian languages also.—Dada.)

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

Dada has pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 30th January to 5th February, 1938.

1. Bro. Gurunath V. Joshi.
2. Sis. Zubadi H. Ahmed.
3. Bro. Harendra S. Barkatki.
4. Bro. Raj. K. Gumbhir.
5. Sis. Grace T. Wilson.
6. Bro. Kewal F. Tejuja.
7. Sis. Roda P. Byramji.
8. Bro. Vinodlal K. Shah.
9. Bro. Ram G. Srivastva.
10. Sis. Lalita Mhatre.
11. Sis. Chandrika Telang.
12. Bro. Sunil Roy.
13. Bro. D. K. Rajagopal.
14. Sis. Pritma Desai.
15. Bro. Navin Jhaveri.
16. Sis. Mohini Anjaria.
17. Bro. Pratap K. Sunyal.

SITA TO THE FAIR.
(By R. Mascarenhas.)

Sister Sita went to fair
With a garland in her hair;
Ear-rings, nose-rings all of gold
Anklets that her coming told;
Silks did rustle as she walked.
Spices scented as she talked.
Bought a pice of Bengal gram,
And a necklet for her lamb;
Bought a gaudy velvet cap
For her brother, a mighty chap;
Bought some bangles for her sis.
Yet though just a crawling miss.
Bought some toe-rings for her mum,
And some kun-kum for her chum.
Bought a mirror for her cook
For her greasy face to look;
Bought some supari pan for dad
Thus she spent the coins she had.
Wasn't she a loving child?
Yes, and also meek and mild;
Always spoke the honest word
So was gay and free as bird,
Made her home a happy place.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

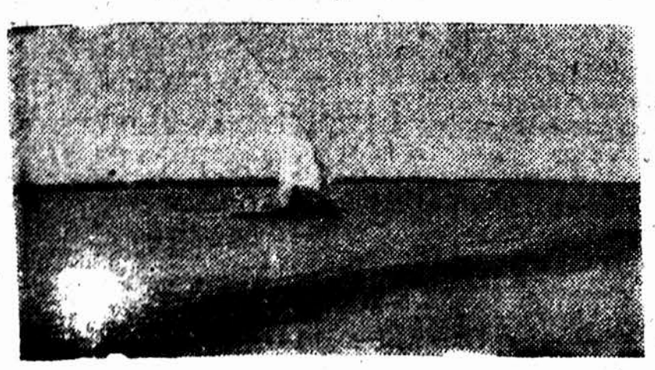
Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.



In the Waters.

"Thirsty ones".

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

With all her winning charming ways.

RAI DIYACH AND BIJAL
(By Dingu Thadhani.)

There was a time when Rai Di-

Beggar's Bowl.

yach ruled over Sind. Sorath was his beautiful and brave wife.

Bijal, a village-musician, had a violin made from bones of a wailing lover. So sweet was the violin that any one who heard it once would give away all to hear it again.

Rai Diyach had cowardly foes, who being unable to defeat him in an open battle tried to kill him by the back door. They offered Bijal's mother twenty thousand rupees if she asked her son to bring the Rai's head. She ordered him accordingly.

Mother's orders must be obeyed. Bijal obeyed, and with the violin visited Rai Diyach in his castle. He played on his instrument, and the Rai became so mad with its melody that he said to Bijal. "Divine musician! I, the king grant you one boon. Demand anything and it shall be given unto you."

The king thought that Bijal would demand only money. So he offered him seven elephant loads of gold and jewellery. But Bijal would repeat over and again, "I want your head."

Rai Diyach was a "Khitri". He would keep his word, and everybody knew it. When his mother heard that the musician insisted upon the Rai's head, she died from its shock. But Sorath said to him: "Your beloved wife will be ashamed if you do not keep your word. Die, if you want to live in History". And the Rai cut his head with his own hands.

As soon as Bijal took the head in his hands, the violin broke, the head flew away, and Bijal became mad. He continued to live a miserable wretch.

Rai Diyach kept his word.

THE MUSICAL PINS
(By Shalini).

You will be able to have such fun with this little musical toy. To make it you want a fairly narrow piece of wood and some pins of different sizes.

The pins are placed along the wood in a line beginning with the smallest and finishing up with the largest, as you see.

All you have to do is to tap them gently with a small piece of stick, and you will find that they make quite musical notes, each one varying according to the height of the pin. You might even be able to play a tune. I am sure you will find it very amusing.

COCK ATTACKS CAR
(By Navin)

A cock, walking down a street of Cologne, Germany, saw its own

"Hungry Lad."

reflection in the polished side of a motor car.

Losing its temper with "the other bird", it dashed at the car, and did not stop fighting it until all the varnish had vanished and the "enemy" was no longer visible.

A JUSTIFIED ANSWER
(By Tejpal.)

"I want this photograph of my brother enlarged", said a girl at the photographer's. "Now, can you do it with his hat off?"

The photographer studied the portrait a moment. "Yes", he said at last. "I think I can manage to fake the hair all right. By the way, which side does he part his hair?"

The girl looked at him in blank surprise. "Oh", she said, "but you'll be able to see that when you take his hat off."

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Annual Subscription of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" will be raised to Rupees two from April 1938.

However those who send their subscriptions in advance can send Re. 1-8-0 only. This concession expires on 28th February 1938.

The New Year Special Number containing a Prize Scheme of winning a Scholarship of Rupees Five per month for a year is selling like hot cakes.

Please send for your copy early, enclosing four annas stamps, and send your annual subscriptions by Money Order directly to:—

Manager,

"PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper",

31, Tribhovan Road,

BOMBAY, 4.

REPLIES

DADA IS ALWAYS PLEASED TO RECEIVE LETTERS from his sisters and brothers, and he shall be glad to make replies through these columns.

BRO. S. P. DESHPANDE (Berar): Indeed, that is a good joke you played with your chum!

SIS. SUNALINI DAVE (Poona): I cannot say if I would be coming there—But when you come here, I shall be only too glad to meet you.

BRO. TEJA SINGH (Lahore): We shall be happy if you make any efforts to start a Centre of the Balkan-ji-Bari there.

SIS ZARINA AHMED (Bombay): Any child can join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Why have you delayed?

ENROLMENT FORMS AND FULL PARTICULARS have been sent to the following this week:—Bro. Shashikant A. Raval, Fulpada; Bro. G. G. Goklani, Karachi; Bro. P. V. Kader Yoosuff, Calicutt and Sis. Nalini Narsi, (Bombay).

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pice stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

REVERSALS

THIS puzzle in reversals is solved by filling the 48 white squares with the letters that spell the 12 words suggested by the definitions. The definitions are given in pairs as each of the six words is also to be spelled in reverse to form the other half-dozen words.

The words are to be written in the squares in such an order that each word is spelled four times, twice horizontally and twice vertically, as well as twice in reverse.

The definitions follow, the first one suggesting the word and the second one the word when spelled backwards:

1. Continuous existence. To send out.
2. To worry. Moistens.
3. Roman trumpet. Adjoin.
4. Persons of sneaking conduct. Actor playing chief role.
5. Prepare for publication. Season of the ecclesiastical year.
6. Short distance. Caresses.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

Making Magic With a Matchbox

EVERY amateur magician easily can learn to perform a clever bit of magic with an empty safety matchbox which, apparently, is made to rise and stand upright on the back of the conjurer's hand. Here is the secret:

The magician holds the empty box upside down and places it flat on the back of his open hand. Then he secretly opens the drawer just a bit and shuts it, pinching the skin of his hand into the box.

Next he carefully closes his hand which causes the skin on the back of his hand to tighten and make the box rise. Then he opens his hand and the box obediently lies down again on the back of his hand.

Indian Influence In German Literature

(Continued from page 5)

then give them all necessary help.

Hans Friedrich Blunck

We thank Dr. Hans Friedrich Blunck for the ten beautiful volumes of his Gesammelte Werke published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt Hamburg. When we have gone through these ten volumes, we wonder where we should begin

E. G. Kolbenheyer.

and how to write about Dr. Hans Friedrich Blunck and his work. We hope, one day, we shall be able to write in greater detail not only about Dr. Hans Friedrich Blunck but also about all the other authors and their work. Here we thank the authors and the Verlags who have sent us books.

We hope that the "Rechtvertigung vor Freunden" (The justification before friends) to which 59 pages are devoted, will be translated into English and then into Indian languages also. Here we are able to see the growth and development of an author as explained by Hans Friedrich Blunck himself.

E. G. Kolbenheyer

(Works published by Albert Langen George Muller, Munich)

E. G. Kolbenheyer was born on the 30th of December, 1878 in Budapest, in the year 1900 he went to the university of Vienna and studied Philosophy, Psychology, and Zoology took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1904. He was an extremely clever student and his ability would have easily secured for him a post as a teacher at the Uni-

W. Schmidtbonn.

versity. But fate decided otherwise. There was a great delay in establishing the University Institute of Psychology, and it is to this event that one must ascribe the fact that Kolbenheyer gave up the idea of teaching at the University. Then during this time of waiting his two

E. Wiechert.

historical novels appeared, the success of which decided his future career; from now onwards Kolbenheyer devoted himself entirely to his literay career.

"Die Paracelsus Trilogie".....in this Trilogie we see as in a mirror the intellectual development of Germany in the times of that great man Paracelsus. Many of us remember reading about Grimmelshausen, Parcival and Gruene Heinrich. What Grimmelshausen, Parcival and Gruene Heinrich were to former generations that Parcival will become to the present generation.

Ernst Wiechert

Ernst Wiechert was born on the 18th of May 1887 in Kleinort in East Prussia. He spent his childhood and youth in forests and woods of his homeland. At the university fo Konigsburg he studied Germanistik, Anglistik, Geography and Philosophy, and in 1911 the war; and then back in his own village, as a man who had lost much as the result of the war. These three phases of his life have left a permanent impression on his mind.

"Volk ohne Raum" made Hans Grimm's name famous in Germany. From December 1920 to November 1925 he was busy writing "Volk ohne Raum" (Volk, people; ohne, without; Raum, room, space). Das deutsche Volksschicksal (the fate of the German people) is described in this book. Hans Grimm has become the voice of his people.

Verlag Albert Langen Georg Muller has published the works of Hans Grimm, Ernst Wiechert, E. G. Kolbenheyer and many other authors.

Max Mell

Max Mell was born on the 10th of November 1882 in the German Town of Marburg on the Drau, which belonged to Steiermark till 1919. His father was the Director of the state institute for the blind in Vienna and one of the most eminent teachers of the blind.

Max Mell received his school and university education in Vienna in 1905 he took his Doctor of Philosophy degree. Since 1901 he published poems, stories and essays. His first story book "Lateinische Erzahlungen" appeared in Vienna in 1904; his collected poems in 1911.

During the war he served in the Austrian artillery.

After the war his first dramatic works were: "Das Wiener Krippel won 1919." "Das Apostel Spiel" in 1922. *Then followed Das Schutz-engolspiel. * * Das Nachfolge Christi Spiel. Die Sieben gegen Theben. Das Spiel von den deutuschen Ahnen.

The Insel Verlag, Leipzig, have published Max Mell's works.*

*English translation published by Methuen in 1935.

IMPORT FROM THE FAR EAST

Knox in The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

joined the Education Service. After the War, which had a great influence on his literary development, he worked as a Studienrat in Konigsburg and Berlin. Since some years he has settled down in a small village in Upper Bavaria where in complete retirement he devotes himself entirely to his literary work. He wrote his novels and stories here: "Die Majorin," "Die Magd des Jurgen" Doskocil", and Hirtennovelle have made his name famous. In his book "Waelder und Menschen" Wiechert tells about the days of youth. (His books are published by Verlag Albert Langen Georg Muller, Munich.)

Hans Grimm

"Ich habe", so hat Hans Grimm einmal gesagt, ("I have", Hans Grimm once said) "Unwissentlich dreimal in meinem Leben die Gunst des Schicksals genossen" (unknowingly three times in my life enjoyed the favour of fate): as a business clerk in England and South Africa; as a recruit and gunner at the age of fortyone during

**English translation MSS Pinkers & Son, London.

We can mention the names of Hans Carossa, K. H. Strobl, K. H. Waggerl, R. G. Binding, H. Stehr, Hanns Johst, Martin Luserke, Ulrich Sander, Ottfried Graf Finkenstein, Joseph Magnus Wehner, Heinrich Zillich, Bruno Brehm, Robert Honlbaum, Heinz Waterboer, J. M. Bauer, Josef Wenter, L. F. Barthel, Anton Doerfler, Otto Gmelin, Agnes Miegel, Lulu von Strauss und Torny, Josefa Berens Totenohl..... and many other authors whose works at least one book of each author we should like to see translated into Indian languages.

Carlyle once said that three months were enough for the study of German, after that it was more pleasure than work. We recommend "Beginners' German" by E. H. Zeydel to those who wish to learn German. Three months are quite enough for understanding the main principles of German, and after that, it is more pleasure than work.

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IN THE GOAN WORLD

(Continued from page 46)

the ideology of the Congress leadership which, on the contrary, is pledged to a programme of improvement of social existence of the exploited masses including the Goans who live under conditions that are not of their making. The Congress programme is one of assimilation, not of exclusion, of social service, not of parasiticism. It is a programme essentially of a democratic ideology and not of a separatist character such as is inherent in the system which seeks to stabilize privilege and exploitation. One can predict that the Goans will come much nearer us than they have done so far and realise the common ideal of freedom and happiness for all those who have lived under the tyranny of various exploiters in their economic existence. What is more, they can to-day actually take their share in the shaping of the destiny of the country.

INTERESTING ANNUALS

Both the "Annuals" under notice will no doubt help a great deal in understanding many of the Goan problems. The "Catholic Annual" is an admirable enterprise and is beautifully produced. The contributions of Dr. W. F. Pais, Messrs. Luis Jose de Souza, Benedito Ferrao. A. D. Lobo, A. V. D'Cruz and Z. X. Mascarenhas are stimulating and enable even a stranger to have an insight into the problems that confront Goans both in Goa and outside. The Concani Section is much more readable with a contribution from Prof. Armando Meneses who evokes the familiar atmosphere of an almost dying, ghost-haunted world of childhood. It is a study in Goan folklore which is also our own. Mr. de Cruz gives an accurate and critical analysis of the administration which is run with the emigrant's savings, while several other writers call attention to the alcohol evil which threatens to destroy the Goan race and which causes such universal misery.

A VITAL LANGUAGE

Concani is the language of the Goan masses and has survived the onslaught of almost ages of uninterrupted foreign domination. It is, therefore, significant that the really well-educated and cultured Goans should turn to it and use it as a powerful medium of cultural propaganda: it is not restricted to the development of a "proletarian" literature the beginning of which is to be discussed in the work of many Goan journalists who employ Concani as a medium of expression.

*Edited by Mr. J. P. Lobo, Bombay No. 2, Re. 1.

**Edited by Mr. R. A. Pereira, Bombay, No. 2.

EXTENDING TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

New Financial Year's Plans

NEW DELHI, January 25.

Quicker and more extended telephone and telegraph communication between many important centres in India are expected to be achieved as a result of projects proposed to be undertaken in the next financial year.

It is understood the proposals include three additional telephone and four additional telegraph carrier channels to Calcutta and Delhi, three additional carrier channels for telephone and telegraph each between Bombay and Karachi and Bombay and Ahmedabad. One new standby line between Bombay and Ahmedabad and Bombay and Surat and also a new telephone exchange at Kurdwadi, Pandharpur, Malegaon and Barsi in the Bombay Presidency are under consideration.

OTHER LINES

Other proposals are to strengthen both the Lahore and Delhi telephone exchanges to meet the increasing demand.

It is learnt that in Delhi alone 300 additional telephone connections will be made in the current year and the intention is to lay in 600 more telephone lines in Delhi, while Lahore is likely to have 200 new telephone lines. Three new Telephone Exchanges are likely to be opened in the Punjab, namely at Passur, Borawalla and Arifwala.

Enquiries show that new Trunk Lines will be established between Aligarh and Chandausi (U. P.), Gauhati and Jorhat (Assam), at Ranigunj and Bahula (Coalmining Area) and between Coimbatore and Shoranur (Madras Presidency).

Single carrier system is likely to be laid between Madras and Jalarpet and Madras and Trichinopoly.—A.P.

Cross-Word Puzzle

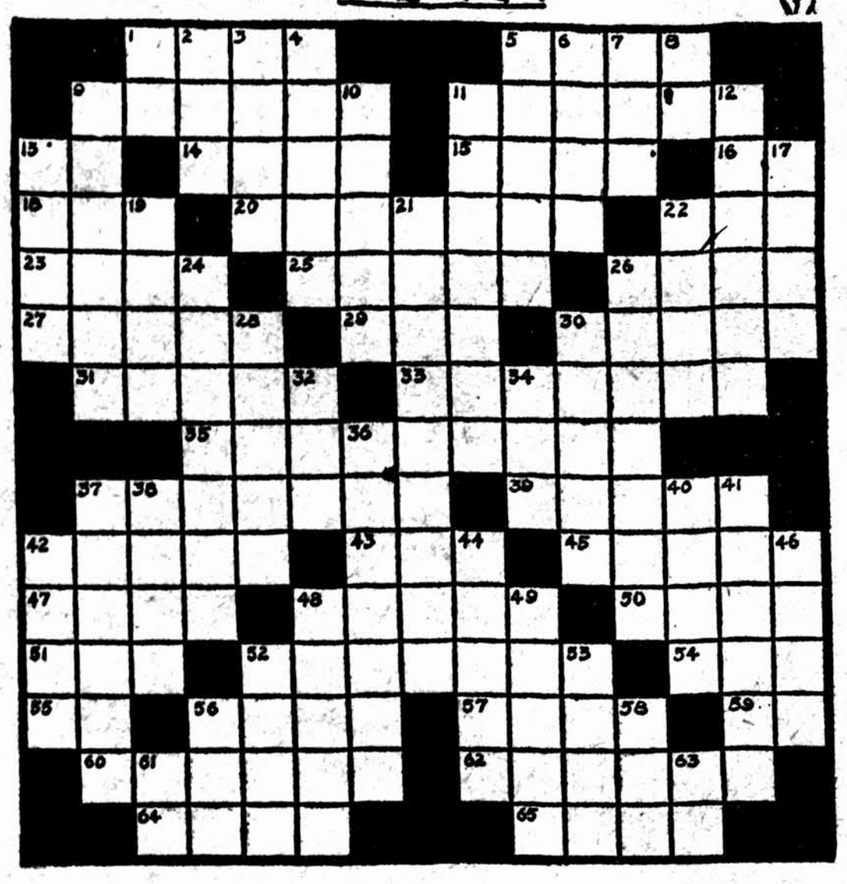
With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL.

1—Exclamation of despair.
5—Talk madly.
9—What is the most important seaport of Asia Minor?
11—What is the capital of Saskatchewan?
13—Of a point in space.
14—Arabian chieftain.
15—Australian birds.
16—Note of the diatonic scale.
18—Engine of war.
20—What American poet wrote "Curiosity"?
22—Decline.
23—In eager desire.
25—North American rails.
26—Dull brownish yellow.
27—Greek letters.
29—Humor.
30—The Oise is a tributary of what important river?
31—Of what county in Michigan is Escanaba the county-seat?
33—What explorer traced the Congo River?
35—The sinking of what liner caused the deaths of Elbert Hubbard and Charles Frohman?
37—Alligator pear.
39—Pertaining to bees.
42—Ringing sound.
43—Possessive pronoun.
45—Invest.
47—Girl.
48—Grinding.
50—Consumes.
51—Wrath.
52—Grown old in experience.
54—Chess piece.
55—Mystic ejaculation.
56—South American monkey.
57—What book of the Bible is named after a minor prophet of the eighth century B. C.?
59—In what group of six states (abbr.) is Vermont?
60—Pertaining to a European race.
62—Truthful.
64—Periods of time.
65—What emperor is said to have caused the burning of Rome?

VERTICAL

1—In the year of the world (abbr.)
2—Alkaline solution.
3—Supplies with weapons.
4—Cuts off at one stroke.
5—Who was the twin brother of Romulus?
6—Malarial fever.
7—Force.
8—Printer's measure.
9—Put on a performance.
10—Missile weapon.
11—Rowing race.
12—What city was the meeting place of the first international convention in 1754?
13—Street urchin.
17—Title of a secular ecclesiastic.
19—Small particle.
21—Greek philosopher.
22—What is the fourth in size of the Great Lakes?
24—Liquid measures.
26—Dress fabric.
28—Adhered.
30—Shoot from cover.
32—King of Judah.
34—Literary collection.
36—Senseless.
37—Frightens.
38—Receptacle for flowers.
40—Adam.
41—Drooping.
42—Who was the Muse of history?
44—Who was the mother of Isaac?
46—Anglo-Saxon domestic servant.
48—Half-breed.
49—What is the missing first name of the motion picture star: _____ Novarro?
52—Exclamation.
53—Not any.
56—A river of North Carolina.
58—Weight of India.
61—Chinese coin or measure.
63—Conjunction: provided that.



(For Solution See Page 56).

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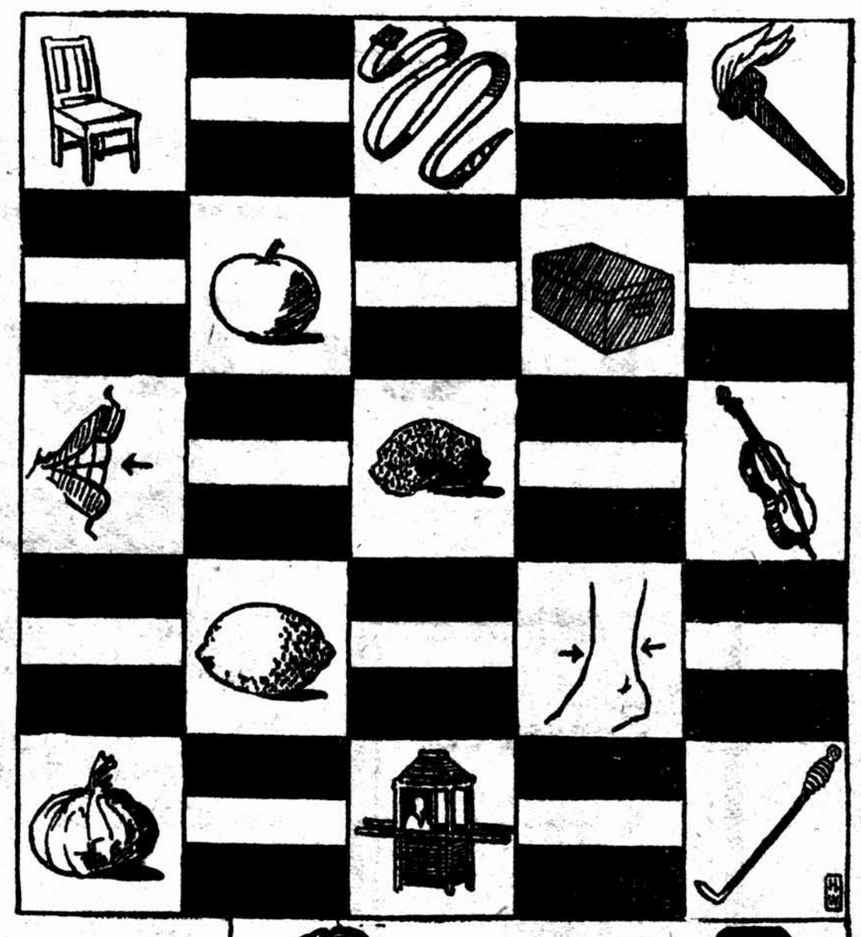
Freak Figures

WHILE Frances was trying to solve a problem in common fractions she made a mistake which, although it prevented her from getting the right answer, she was able to show by a freak method of subtraction that the solution she had was correct, after all.

The mistake Frances made was in saying that one-half of 19 is 14, when, as a matter of fact, it is nine and one-half, as everyone knows. How did Frances show that although she was wrong in her answer to the problem, she was also right?

TAKING A TOUR OF CHECKERBOARD



THIS checkerboard tour, besides allowing you to visit a picture gallery, gives you a good vocabulary drill.

Write a five-letter word in each of the blank spaces in the black squares, so that these words, together with the names of the pictured objects, will form a chain. That is, when you move from square to square, one square at a time, the last two letters of the word in the square you move from will be the same as the first two letters of the word in the square to which you move.

These words will not form an endless chain, however. There will be two free ends, at one of which the chain begins and at the other of which it ends. But it is for you to find out at what square the word chain begins and at what square it ends.

Can you do it?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

Name the Hidden Dances

THE name of the dance which is concealed in each of the sentences is found in a word, part of a word or by joining two or more words or parts of words.

1. After she had finished her madrigal, Ophelia sang as an encore Schubert's Serenade.

2. All the best articles in the store were greatly reduced in price.

3. James and his three cousins, Apdra, Elmer and George, decided to spend the day fishing.

4. After taking his stand, Arden refused to change his opinion.

5. Mary's favorite design for dress fabrics is the polka-dot.

6. What is the country of the Caledonians?

7. The horse trotted along in a sort of a jig-jog fashion.

8. Had the mountain-climber gone two steps farther he would have plunged into the abyss.

9. The branches of the trees met over the road and formed a very long, dim, archlike passage.

10. "Bob, ask Etta if she is ready to go," said Alice to her brother.

Try This "Catch"

HERE is a very simple "catch" with which you can fool practically all your friends:

Ask someone to pronounce the word "two," then the word "too" and finally the word "to." As soon as he speaks the last word ask him to name the second day of the week. The chances are he will say "Tuesday," as a result of having spoken the three words.

(For Solution See Page 56).

Guess These Conundrums

DO you know the answer to the oldest conundrum in the world, the riddle of the Sphinx? Maybe you solved it when you first started answering riddles, but in case you never have guessed it, here it is for you again, as well as several other brain-teasers to sharpen your wits:

1. What first goes on four feet, then on two and finally on three feet?

* * *

2. Why is a bar of soap a most important thing to a shipwrecked sailor?

* * *

3. What garden of vegetables requires watering with greater frequency than any other?

* * *

4. In what way are a disobedient scholar and a postage stamp alike?

* * *

5. Why does a horse make a very good acrobat when it is pulling a two-wheeled vehicle?

* * *

6. What very familiar object has a head but no body?

* * *

7. In what way are the expenses of running a business and buying a new hat alike?

* * *

8. When, contrary to an old saying, does time wait for a man?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

The Maxim in the Maze

THE six apparently meaningless words in the accompanying illustration form a maze in which is concealed a very familiar adage of seven English words. They are found by starting with a certain letter and moving from square to square in any direction, using all 35 letters.

A Real Poser Problem of Ages

THE ages of the six members of the Freauque family, which consists of the parents and four children, twin sons and twin daughters, form a puzzle problem which every puzzlist will find pleasure in solving.

The combined ages of the sons equal the age of each of the parents, each of whom is exactly the same age and twice as old as the sons, who are ten years older than their twin sisters.

When the parents were married they were the same age as their two sons are now. Today the father and the mother are three times as old as their twin daughters.

The combined ages of the parents is 20 years more than the total of the ages of their four children. The sum of the ages of all six members of the family is 110.

How old are the father and the mother and each of their four children?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

The Snobbish Nobleman

JUST as Pamela was passing the Ritzbilt Hotel, a limousine stopped at the door and a distinguished-looking foreigner got out. Pamela knew he must be a nobleman of some kind and purposely slowed up her walk to get a better look at the blue blood. The conceited aristocrat, however, paid no more attention to her than if she had been a door post. No wonder Pamela commented thus, as she indignantly resumed her walk:

"In this free country you will find
There is no *** of any kind
The hard-working man to stop,
Who's bent ** getting to the top.
In other countries, sad to say,
Pampered nobility holds sway
And *** old privileges use
The common people to abuse.
Let kings in their own castles dwell
And all their ********, as well,
Instead of sailing 'cross the oceans
To try on us their silly notions."

The asterisks stand for the letters of four missing words. The first three of these words unite to form the fourth word.

(For Solution See Page 56)

An Illusion

AN optical illusion that anyone easily can create is made with a bright metal tray and a glass filled with clear water.

The tray is placed on a table in a strong light and the glass of water is set on the tray. Stand near the glass and on the opposite side of the tumbler place a small coin at a distance of two inches. Then look at the coin through the glass of water and the illusion of several coins is seen. As the spectator changes his position slightly the number of coins seems to increase and decrease at times.

WALLPAPER CRYPTOGRAM

LATE at night, two policemen cruising in a radio car noticed that the door of a house was standing ajar and stopped to investigate. The house proved to be empty, but in one of the rear rooms the officers discovered the body of a notorious stool-pigeon who had promised to give the police important information concerning a gang of criminals.

Inspector Ferret took charge of the case.

The murdered man had evidently been killed elsewhere and his body deposited in the vacant house. Hank Hilow, the owner of the house, disclaimed all knowledge of the crime. When he was called to view the body as it lay on the floor he was unmoved at the sight of the bullet-ridden corpse. However, when he happened to glance at the wall opposite, his composure left him. His face grew white with terror and neither threats nor promises could get another word out of him.

Inspector Ferret noticed that the walls of the room were covered with a wallpaper whose design consisted of a series of squares crossed by two diagonal lines. An idler with a pencil had filled in some of the triangular spaces on many of the squares. It seemed incredible that such a trivial thing had caused Mr. Hilow's panic. The keen-eyed detective, however, suspected that the pencil marks might have some deeper significance and, on examination, found that they did, indeed, form a cryptogram.

Inspector Ferret lost no time in deciphering the secret communication. When Hilow saw that the secret of the pencil marks had been discovered, he confessed to having dealings with the gang and offered to turn state's evidence on the gangsters who threatened to kill him as they had the unfortunate man on the floor.

Can you decode the wallpaper cryptogram? Every square stands for a letter. Different letters are indicated by the position of the filled-in portions of the squares. Naturally, the squares without black are spaces. The message begins with the black square at the extreme left of the top horizontal row and runs around the drawing, ending at the square directly below the square with which the message starts. There is no space separating the beginning and end of the message.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Boxer: "Win, lose, or draw I get five thousand pounds."

Reporter: I see—every clout has a silver lining."

* * *

Joan: "Have you ever had a lesson by correspondence?"

Jim: "Yes, I don't write to girls any more."

* * *

"Hey, waiter"! shouted the impatient diner.

"Sorry, sir, we don't serve it," was the waiter's reply.

* * *

First Farmer: "I've got a freak on my farm—a two-legged calf."

Second Farmer: "I know. He came over to see my daughter last night."

* * *

A Scots lassie and her fiance were playing golf.

"D'ye ken it's ma birthday today?" she said.

"Aye, lassie," her fiance answered. "I'll gie you the next hole."

Housewife: "I don't suppose you know what good honest work is?"

Tramp: "No, lady, what good is it?"

* * *

First Girl: "What kind of open air sports do you go in for?"

Second Girl: "The kind who own two-seaters."

* * *

"I'm quite properly fed up with this place," said one convict to another. "Just because I hit the warder with a shovel the governor won't let me attend choir practice."

* * *

An old gentleman up from the country was gazing at the front of a cinema, covered with posters of lions, tigers, elephants, and other African wild animals.

"Great guns, Henry," he said to his nephew, who lived in the town. 'I"m glad I'm going home on Saturday afternoon."

"Why are you so anxious to get away?" asked the nephew.

Pointing to the notices, the old chap read aloud the words, "To be released on Saturday night."

The conductor came through the car collecting fares.

"He's only five years old," remarked a mother when the official looked at her boy.

When the conductor reached the far end of the car, it occurred to the youngster that an important bit of information had been overlooked.

"Mother is thirty-six!" he shouted.

* * *

"She thinks no man is good enough for her."

"Well, she may be right."

"She may be. But she may be left, too."

* * *

He was a new resident in the village, and the local football captain was paying him a call.

"I say, would you like to join our football club?" he asked.

"Well, I'm afraid I don't know enough about the game to play, my dear fellow," said the newcomer, "but I'm quite willing to referee."

* * *

Small Son: "How do they catch lunatics, Daddy?"

Father: "With face powder, lipstick, and clothes."

The old negro parson was preaching from the text: "And darkness fell upon the earth, and gross darkness on the minds of the people".

Now, brethren," he started, "dere may be some ob you who jest doan't know what dat 'gross darkness" do mean. Well, Ah'll tell you. It's one hundred and forty-four times darker than dark."

* * *

Passing through a village street a recruting sergeant met a young farm-hand delivering milk.

"Now, my lad, wouldn't you like to serve the King?" he asked.

"I would, mister," replied the other, "but I can only let him have a quart at night an' a pint in the morning."

* * *

Little Eric, having climbed to the pinnacle of the roof of a very steep shed, lost his footing and began to slide with terrifying swiftness towards that point where the roof swept gracefully into space.

"Oh, Lord, save me!" he prayed. "Oh, Lord, save me! Oh, Lord, it's all right now.—I've caught on a hook."

SOLUTIONS FOR THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Checkerboard Tour: The woodchain is made up of the following words: Cello, Lotto, Torch, Chest, Stone, Neigh, Ghost, Strap, Apple, Leach, Chair, Irate, Teeth, Thole, Lemon, Onion, Onset, Ether, Erase, Sedan, Ankle, Least, State, Tempo, Poker.

Cryptograph: The message reads: "This is what happens to traitors. Watch your step. The Gray Ghost Gang."

Freak Figures: The number nineteen is written in Roman numerals thus, XIX, and the lower half of the three characters is erased. This changes them into XIV, which is 14.

Hidden Dances: 1. Galop. 2. Star. 3. Reel. 4. Standard. 5. Polka. 6. Caledonian. 7. Jig. 8. Two-step. 9. March. 10 Basket.

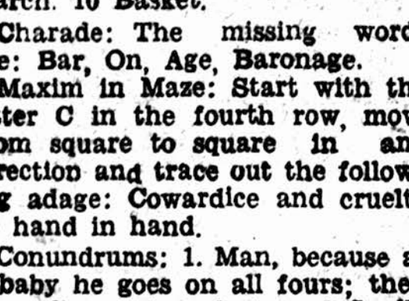
Charade: The missing words are: Bar, On, Age, Baronage.

Maxim in Maze: Start with the letter C in the fourth row, move from square to square in any direction and trace out the following adage: Cowardice and cruelty go hand in hand.

Conundrums: 1. Man, because as a baby he goes on all fours; then he walks on two feet, and finally in old age he uses a cane, making the third foot. 2. Because he can wash himself ashore with it. 3. Leeks. 4. Both are licked and stuck in a corner. 5. Because he is turning cart-wheels. 6. A cabbage. 7. Both are overhead expenses. 8. When it is the term of a prisoner's sentence.

Poser Problem: Each of the parents is 60 years old; the twin sons are 30 years old, and the twin daughters are 20 years of age.

Reversals: The words are as follows: 1 and 12, Rats, Star. 2 and 11, Step and Pets. 3 and 10, Stew and Wets. 4 and 9. Time and Emit. 5 and 8. Tide and Edit. 6 and 7. Abut and Tuba.



SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE.

Our Humorist At Large

Prisoner: "Oh yes, lady. I'm very happy here—they treat me as one of the family."

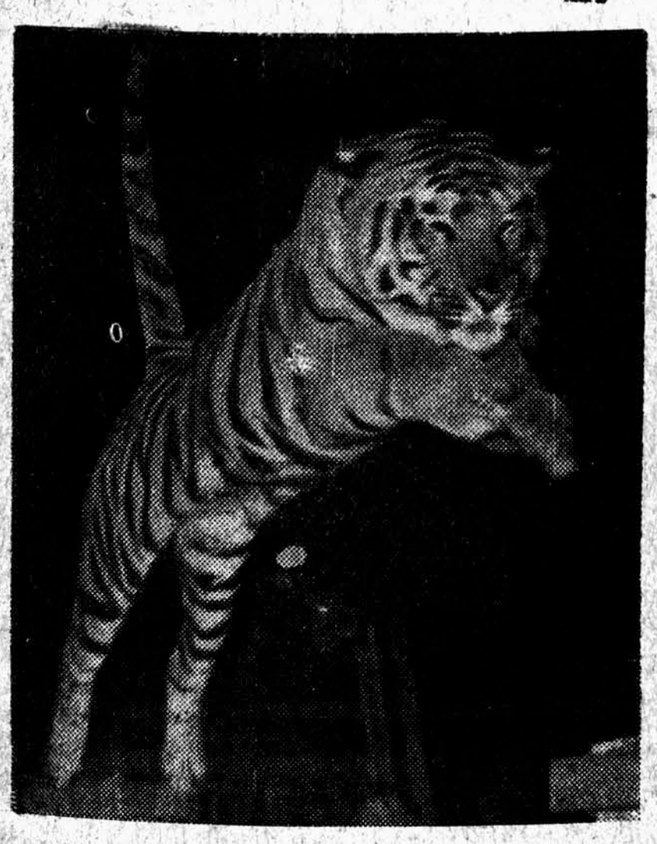
"John, I am furious. Slam the door as hard as you can behind me."

GIDDINESS:
"You look pale—do you feel ill?"

"What happened after he gave you the first punch on the nose?"
"He gave a third."
"A third? What happened about the second?"
"I gave him that!"

Cop: "Why don't you go home? Haven't you a wife waiting for you?"
Blotto: "Yesh, but I don't know what with!"

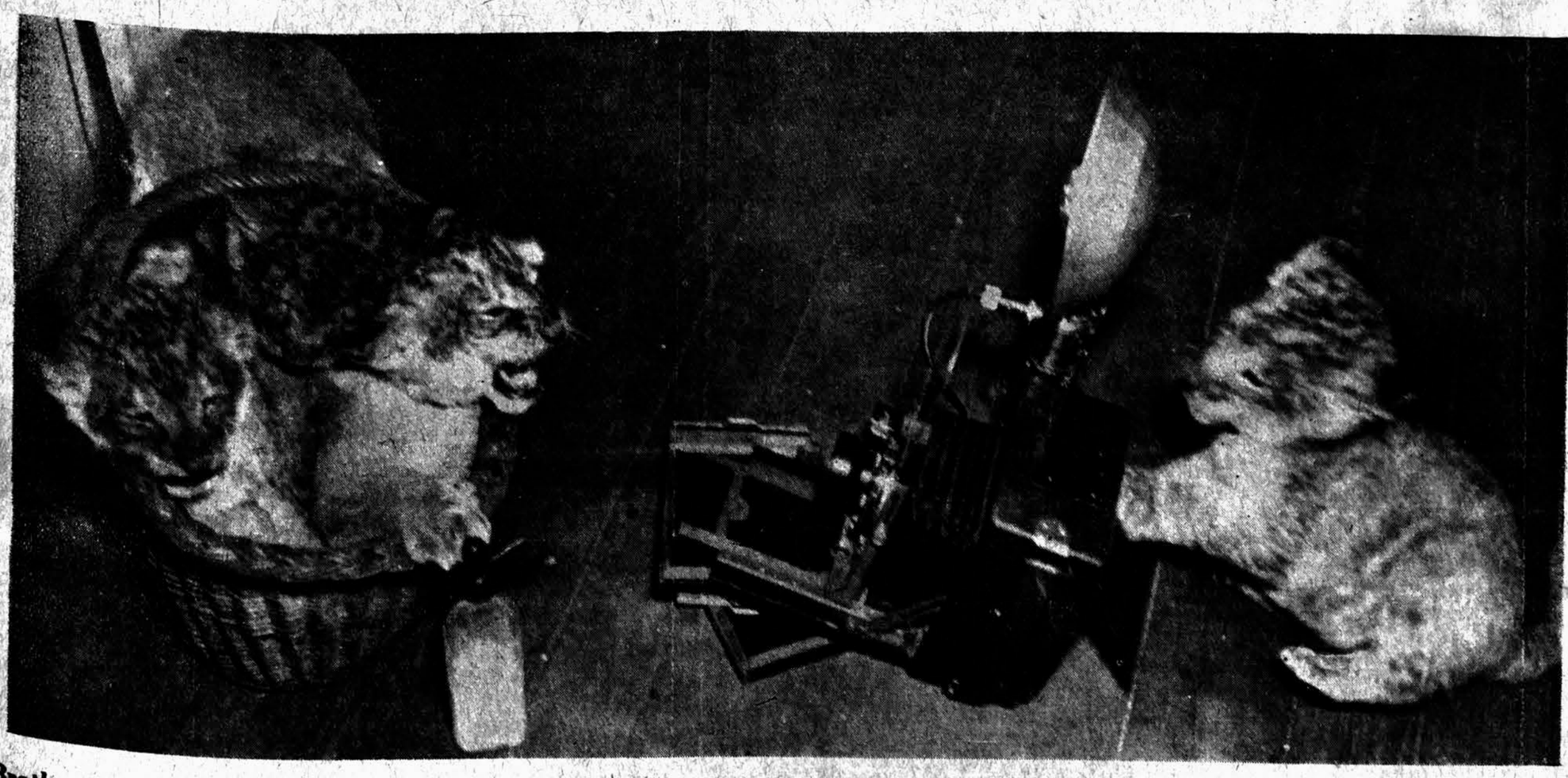
"Yes, he has watched football matches from this wall since he was a little boy."



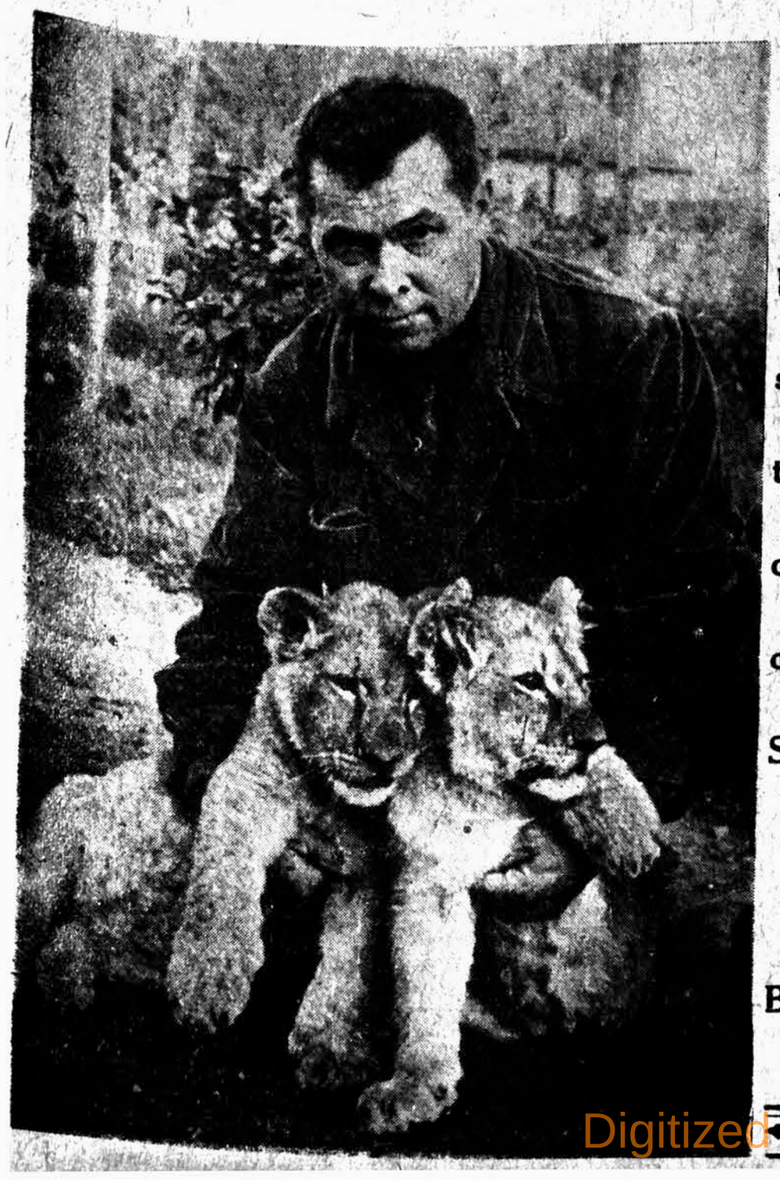
This magnificent picture of a tiger, caught in mid-air, as it leapt across the ring at the bidding of its trainer, was made during a final rehearsal of the annual Christmas Circus at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London.

Ears flat against the head, baby mouth snarling and malevolent eyes gleaming, a leopard cub expresses latent jungle hate.

Two of the Whipsnade tiger cubs engage in a wrestling match in their snow-covered enclosure.



Brother, can you spare a smile? —and at least one of the brothers of the young photographer obliges with big, broad leonine grin.



LIONS LIKE LAMBS: Photo shows two cuddlesome bundles of furry good-temper-six-months-old lion cubs of the Tbilisi Zoological Gardens in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

A charming study from Brisbane, Australia.

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